Crop Production

Release:
July 10, 1957
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

CORN		
Acreage for harvest	72,289,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	41.7	Bushels
Indicated production	3,011,912,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	1,118,383,000	Bushels
ALL WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	43,161,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	21.8	Bushels
Indicated production	940,093,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	59,540,000	Bushels
WINTER WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	31,075,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	23.0	Bushels
Indicated production	715,124,000	Bushels
ALL SPRING WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	12,086,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	18.6	Bushels
Indicated production	224,969,000	Bushels
DURUM WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	2,365,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	16.8	Bushels
Indicated production	39,791,000	Bushels
OTHER SPRING WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	9,721,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	19.1	Bushels
Indicated production	185,178,000	Bushels
OATS		
Acreage for harvest	35,774,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	38.4	Bushels
Indicated production	1,374,304,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	191,840,000	Bushels
SOYBEANS		
Acreage grown alone	22,551,000	Acres
Acreage for beans	21,650,000	Acres
Stocks on farms	36,728,000	Bushels

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (7-57)
Washington, D. C.

CROP PRODUCTION REPORT, JULY 1, 1957

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated July 1, 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated June 1, 1957	Indicated July 1, 1957
Corn, all	bu.	37.8	45.4	41.7	3,120,484	3,451,292	----	3,011,912
Wheat, all	"	17.4	20.0	21.8	1,131,000	997,207	970,533	940,093
Winter	"	18.6	20.6	23.0	862,471	734,995	735,720	715,124
All spring	"	14.3	18.5	18.6	268,529	262,212	1/234,813	224,969
Durum	"	11.7	16.6	16.8	29,637	39,607	----	39,791
Other spring	"	14.6	18.9	19.1	238,892	222,605	----	185,178
Oats	"	34.3	34.3	38.4	1,325,418	1,152,652	----	1,374,304
Barley	"	26.8	29.0	29.4	291,589	372,495	----	439,431
Rye	"	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	----	26,456
Flaxseed	"	9.0	8.8	8.9	38,627	48,712	----	47,350
Rice	100lb. bag	2/ 2,355	2/ 3,030	2/ 2,885	45,279	47,402	----	38,930
Hay, all	ton	1.40	1.48	1.63	104,178	108,708	----	119,608
Hay, wild	"	.81	.73	.90	11,367	8,671	----	11,119
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.17	2.08	2.25	43,854	61,127	----	68,280
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.41	1.42	1.48	28,435	21,107	----	21,058
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	1.06	1.18	6,043	4,188	----	4,740
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/ 1,058	2/ 1,215	2/ 1,179	16,573	17,114	----	16,683
Peas, dry field	"	2/ 1,123	2/ 1,360	2/ 1,212	3,584	4,652	----	3,104
Potatoes 4/	cwt.							
Winter	"	156.6	155.6	151.3	3,554	5,260	6,445	6,810
Early spring	"	131.4	154.1	133.4	3,110	4,022	4,172	4,243
Late spring	"	133.8	146.7	164.1	26,853	24,330	29,022	28,610
Early summer	"	80.2	94.9	94.4	9,980	9,503	9,547	9,432
Late summer	"	152.7	181.0	167.1	33,042	33,967	----	31,229
Fall	"	163.4	191.1	5/	149,919	166,634	----	5/
Total	"	150.4	175.9	5/	226,458	243,716	----	5/
Sweetpotatoes 4/	cwt.	54.0	59.4	60.7	20,179	16,922	----	16,610
Tobacco	lb.	1,273	1,598	1,472	2,148,368	2,180,805	----	1,660,756
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	20.9	25.7	26.1	6,743	6,485	----	7,516
Sugar beets	"	15.0	16.6	16.9	11,528	13,010	----	14,805
Hops	lb.	1,446	1,586	1,524	51,080	38,383	----	42,060
Pasture	pct.	6/ 83	6/ 71	6/ 90	----	----	----	----

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Averages 1949-55. 5/ First estimate will be published August 9, 1957. 6/ Condition July 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1957

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated June 1, 1957	Indicated July 1, 1957
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/ 109,968	100,623	---	112,904
Peaches	"	1/ 64,251	1/ 69,859	71,398	67,347
Pears	"	1/ 29,940	32,322	32,828	33,461
Grapes	ton	2,954	2,895	---	2,682
Cherries (12 States)	"	1/ 223	168	2/ 220	220
Apricots (3 States)	"	224	196	212	211

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/ Includes forecast for sour cherries in 5 Great Lakes States as of June 15.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	118,597	135,725	137,015	136,725
Grapefruit	48,263	42,190	45,380	44,500
Lemons	13,146	14,000	13,250	15,500

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
May	12,368	12,840	13,122	5,733	5,565	5,662
June	12,242	12,490	12,662	4,887	4,967	5,038
Jan.-June Incl.	61,669	66,803	67,334	32,619	32,228	32,724

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Averages 1946-55		1956		1957	
	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	28.8	816,956	34.3	988,823	36.3	1,118,383
Wheat (old crop)	5.8	67,156	7.2	67,246	6.0	59,540
Oats (" ")	17.1	228,134	18.1	272,127	16.6	191,840
Barley(" ")	13.2	36,828	9.8	39,439	11.2	41,546
Rye (" ")	9.7	2,102	8.1	2,354	9.6	2,066
Flaxseed(" ")	2/ 6.9	2/ 2,623	2.3	969	5.3	2,601
Soybeans	4.0	10,734	1.9	7,203	8.1	36,728
Sorghum grain	---	---	5.8	14,132	4.2	8,606

1/ Percent of previous year's crop. 2/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1957 ACREAGE

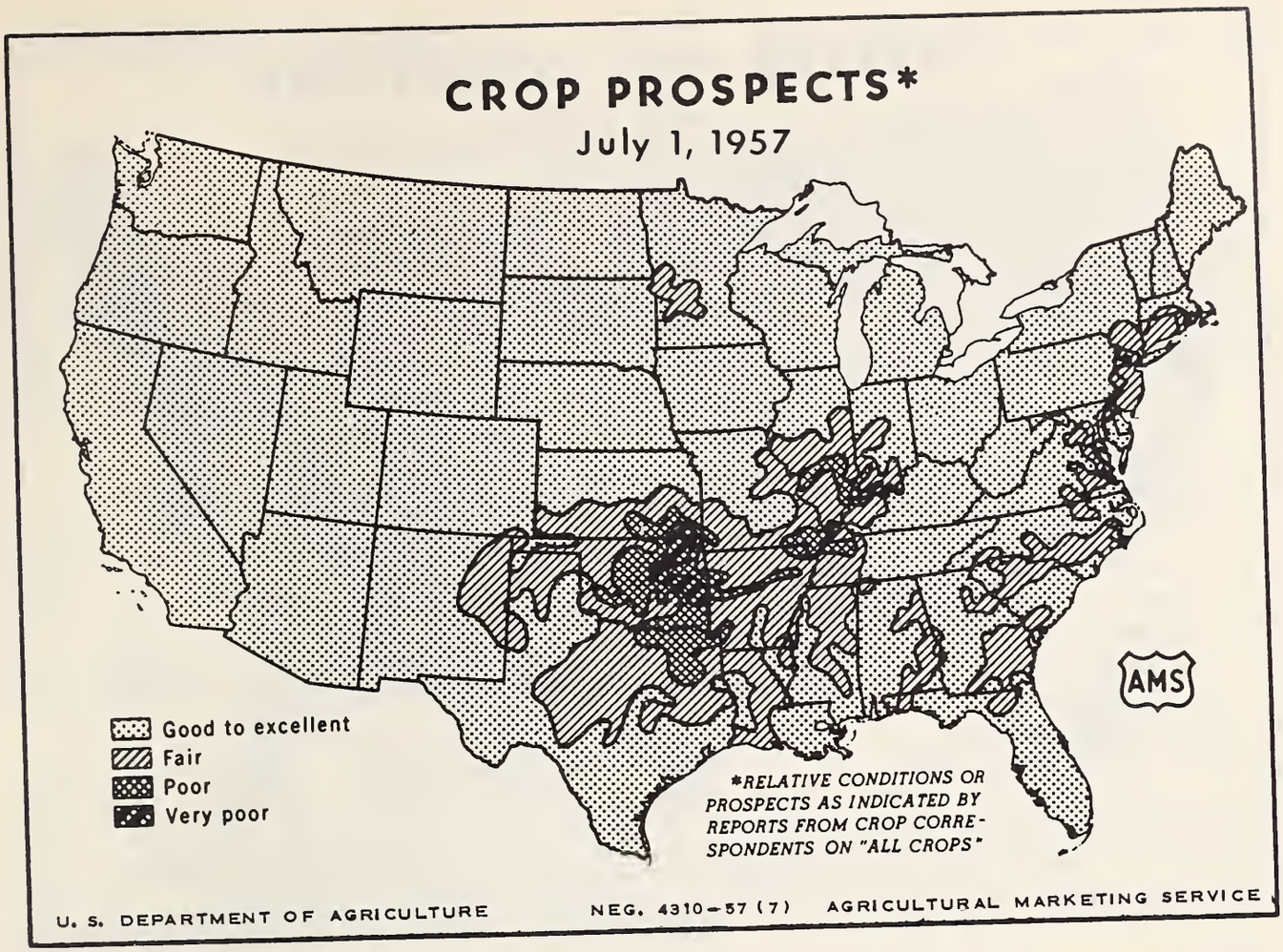
CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	1957 percent of 1956
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	82,451	75,950	72,289	95.2
Wheat, all	65,404	49,817	43,161	86.6
Winter	46,477	35,637	31,075	87.2
All spring	18,927	14,180	12,086	85.2
Durum	2,423	2,379	2,365	99.4
Other spring	16,504	11,801	9,721	82.4
Oats	38,662	33,639	35,774	106.3
Barley	10,854	12,827	14,964	116.7
Rye	1,734	1,636	1,721	105.2
Flaxseed	4,309	5,545	5,335	96.2
Rice	1,912	1,564	1,350	86.3
Sorghums (including sirup)	13,916	17,214	25,644	149.0
Cotton 1/	22,743	16,833	14,224	85.0
Hay, all	74,248	73,627	73,499	99.8
Hay, wild	13,991	11,914	12,308	103.3
Hay, alfalfa	20,277	29,402	30,372	103.3
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	20,212	14,848	14,266	96.1
Hay, lespedeza	5,730	3,942	4,016	101.9
Beans, dry edible	1,580	1,409	1,415	100.4
Peas, dry field	320	342	256	74.9
Soybeans 3/	14,939	21,970	22,551	102.6
Soybeans for beans	13,486	20,926	21,650	103.5
Peanuts 3/	2,705	1,840	1,832	99.6
Potatoes 4/				
Winter	23	34	45	133.1
Early spring	24	26	32	121.8
Late spring	202	166	174	105.1
Early summer	125	100	100	99.8
Late summer	218	188	187	99.6
Fall	918	872	862	98.9
Total	1,509	1,386	1,400	101.1
Sweetpotatoes 4/	373	285	274	96.2
Tobacco	1,694	1,365	1,128	82.7
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	323	252	288	114.1
Sugar beets	770	785	877	111.7
Hops	36	24	28	114.0

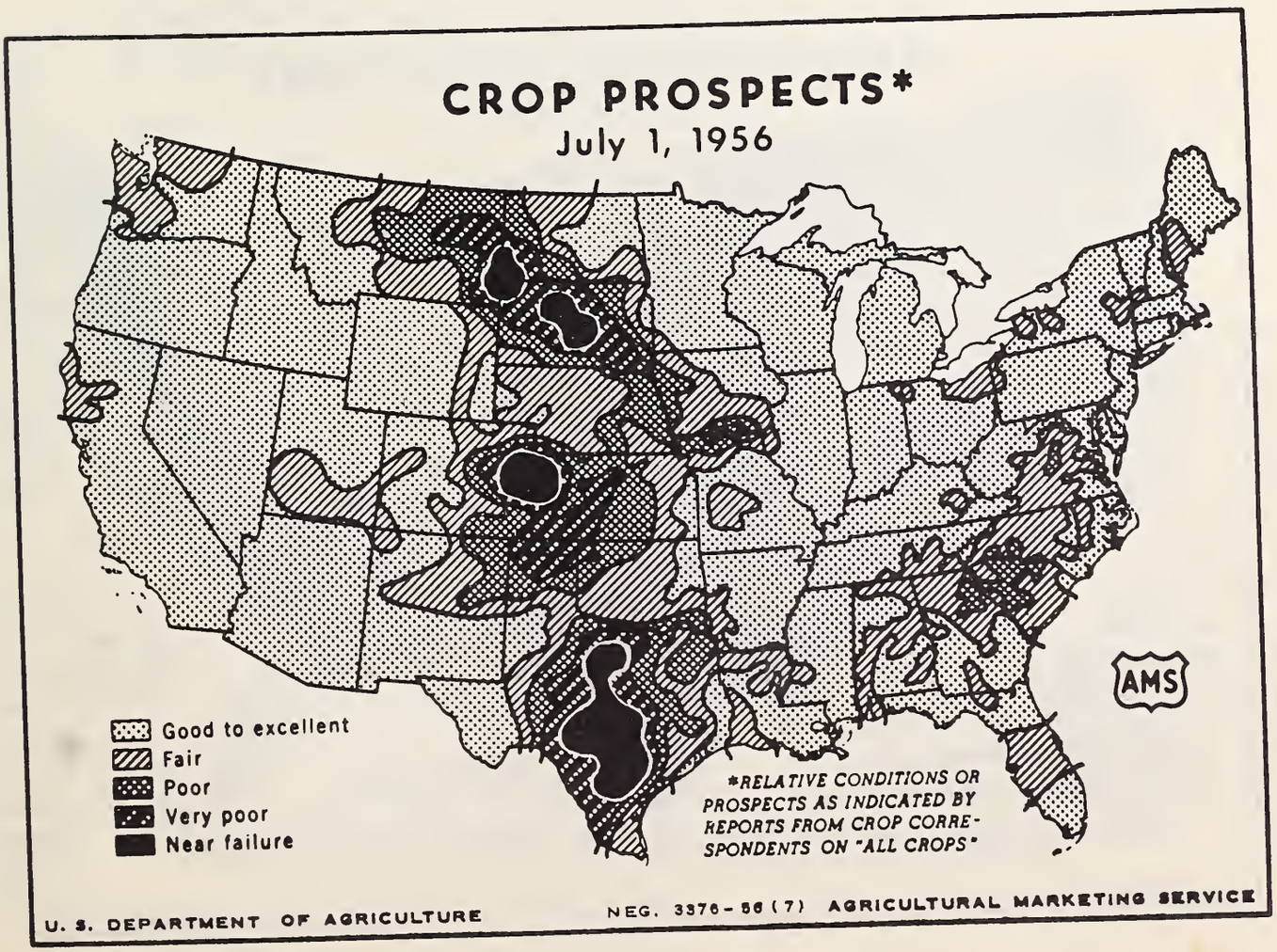
1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.
2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.
4/ Averages 1949-55.

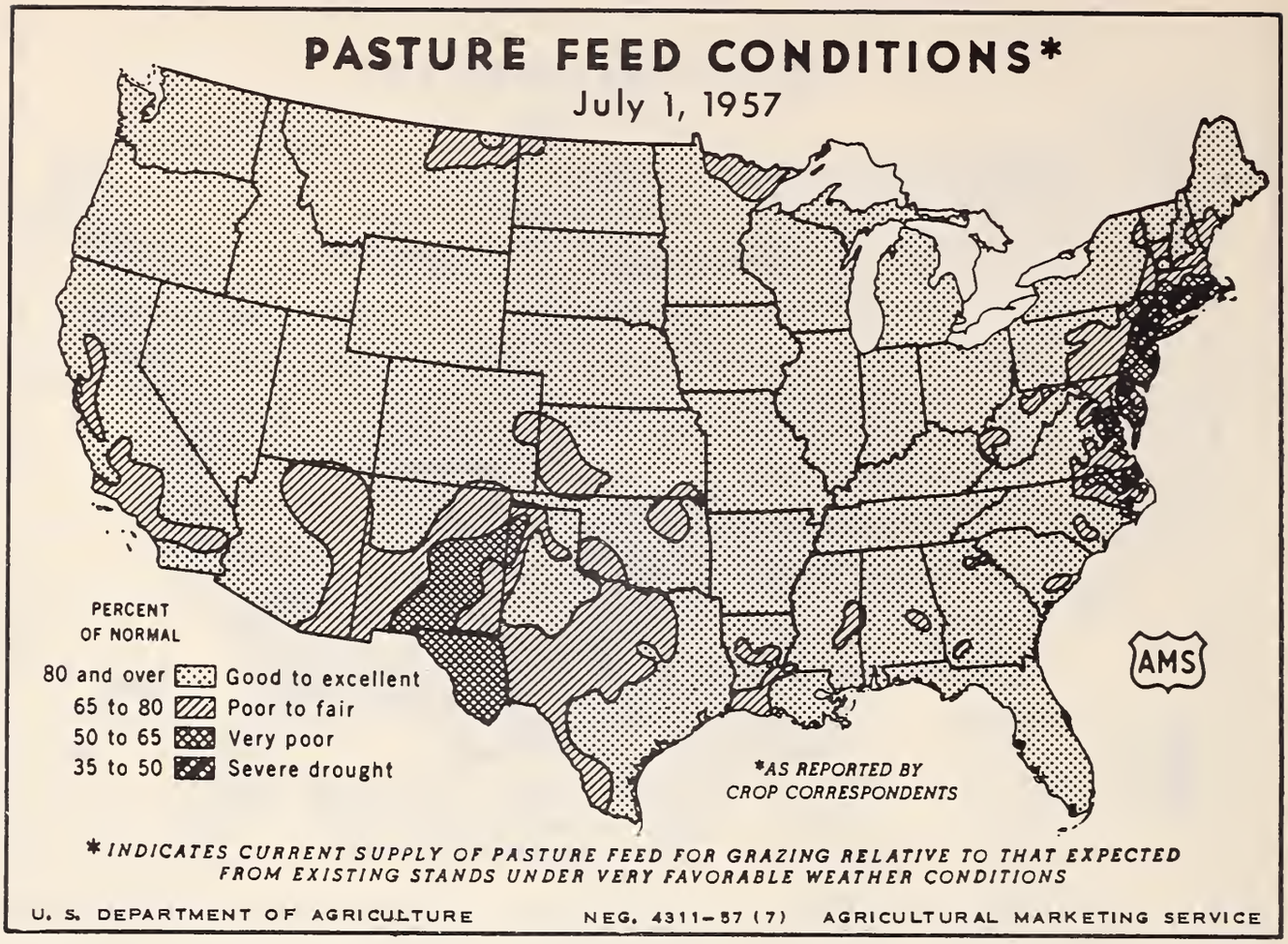
APPROVED:

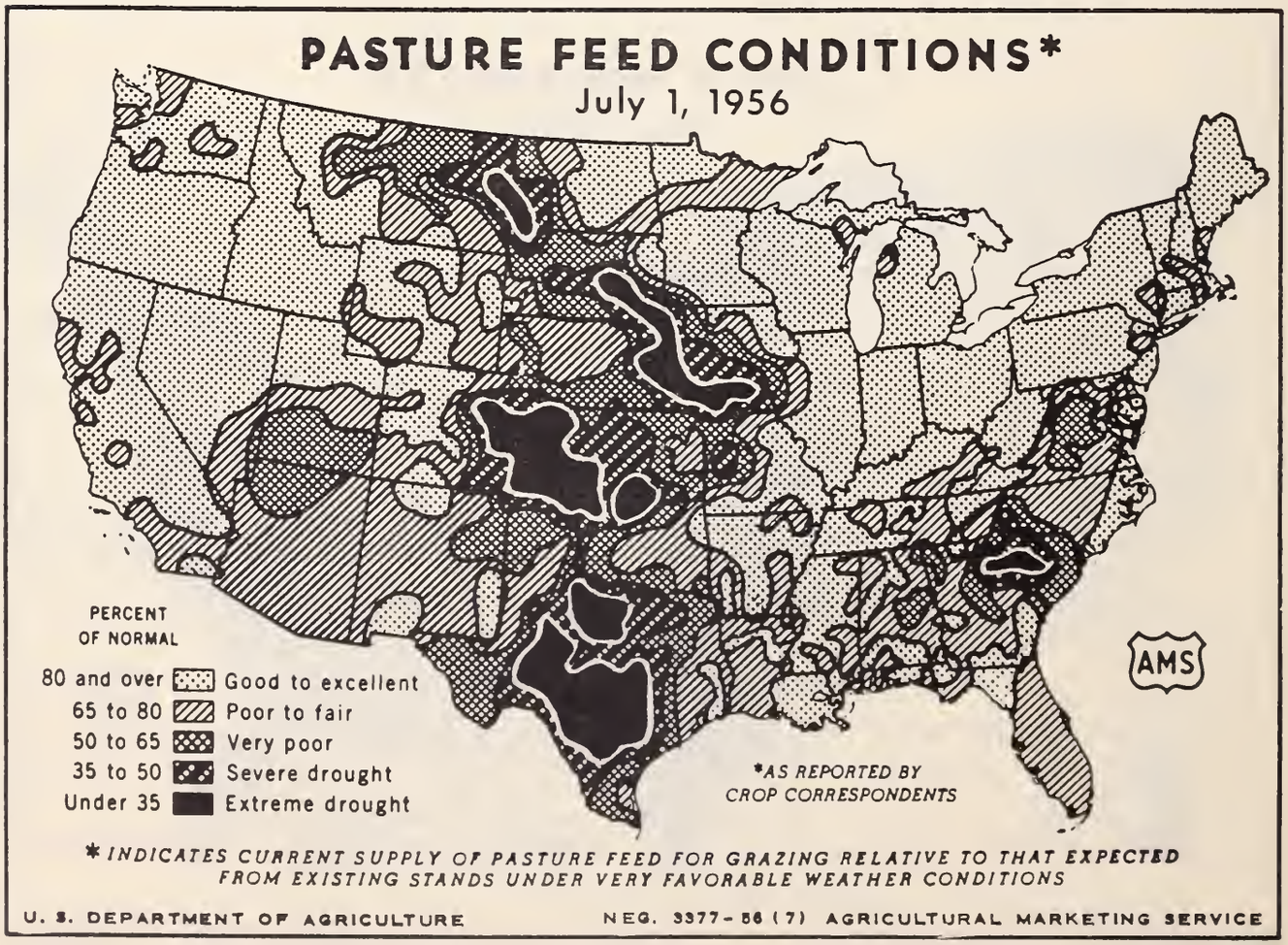
True D. Morse

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE


CROP PROSPECTS*
July 1, 1957
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
AMS
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 4310-57 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


CROP PROSPECTS*
July 1, 1956
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
Near failure
AMS
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 3376-56 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
July 1, 1957
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 4311-57 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
July 1, 1956
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 3377-56 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1957

Total crop output this year now seems likely to be the smallest since 1951 because of slow and unpromising starts for main crops planted last fall and this spring in important areas. Harvested acreage may edge slightly above last year's total from record sorghum gains and increased acreages of barley and oats although total planted acreage may be the smallest in nearly 40 years. Some improvement in prospects is possible if favorable conditions predominate for growth, maturity and harvest, but the spring reverses have lowered chances for matching last year's record high level of per acre yields.

Prospects for corn, cotton, soybeans and other crops have been retarded or reduced by lateness and difficulty in establishing good stands. Harvesting delays forced by wet weather have cut the take-home pay yields of many early ripening fall grain fields. Pastures and hay crops generally have kept up fast and heavy growth. Soil moisture has been abundant to excessive over much larger areas than last year. This abundance could cut later losses from drought and heat. Irrigation water supplies are best in recent years.

Maps on page 5 present a quick picture of crop prospects on July 1 this year and last based on crop reporters' views of the condition of "all crops" in their localities. Darkest shadings which show poorest condition this year mainly point out areas where plantings or harvest have been delayed or crops lost on some acreage from too much rain. Dry sections also extend northward from North Carolina. Last year drought lowered condition of crops, including pastures and ranges, over much wider areas.

The 1957 corn crop needs consistently good weather to approach the large totals of recent years. Prospects are better than last year in much of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota where drought damage was severe. Planting delays have been worst in years in large parts of Illinois, Indiana and low areas in other States, mostly southward. Many early plantings also made slow growth, suffered loss or thinning of stands and have had tough weed competition. The 3.0 billion bushel crop is based on per acre yields which average well below last year's record but higher than for any other year, except 1948. A much larger oats crop than last year's is in prospect; good yields are expected in leading North Central States where the crop was poor last year. Winter oats in Southern States, already harvested, had yields cut by disease and storms. Barley production will be all-time record, swelled by high yields in Northern and Western States on largest acreage since 1942. Prospective tonnage of corn, oats and barley is about 6 percent less than last year's. Nearly a half more sorghum than last year's record acreage is in line for harvest from well-soaked Great Plains land probably indicating a record crop of sorghum grain.

Winter wheat harvest made slow progress during June. Rains kept combines out of fields while yields were being lowered through loss of lodged stands. The 715 million bushel crop now estimated, 3 percent smaller than last year's, reflects significant decreases from June 1 prospects in Illinois, Oklahoma, Kansas, Indiana and Missouri. These losses were not offset by the gains in Western and northern Plains States. Spring wheat continues to have excellent prospects in leading States. With its 225 million bushels added to winter wheat an all wheat crop of 940 million bushels is in sight, 6 percent less than last year's crop from 13 percent less harvested acreage. Even after recent losses, yield per harvested acre for winter wheat looks highest of record.

The soybean crop was planted on a record large acreage but loss of acreage and condition from excessive rains in Illinois, Indiana and to the southward set back early progress of the crop. Cotton is moving ahead with good prospects in the irrigated Southwest and is making up for its slow start elsewhere; however, the acreage under cultivation July 1 is down 15 percent from last year. Flaxseed production although above average looks slightly smaller than last year's because of lower yields and acreage in major States.

Pasture plenty and heavy yields of hay and other forage this year have gone far in sustaining the total production on livestock farms even though wet weather handicapped some other crops. Pasture condition at 90 matches 1951 for the highest July average in 10 years -- 19 points above a year ago. Only in Northeastern and some mid-Atlantic sections where rains have been scarce are pastures poorer than July 1956. Most Western ranges are holding up well with less than the usual seasonal decline in the central and southern Plains. Summer range prospects are very good although mountain ranges this year are late. The largest hay crop of record --- 120 million tons --- including more alfalfa than ever before is growing and being harvested. North Central States lead in the production increase with a fourth more tonnage than last year's short crop.

The production index for all crops based on July 1 prospects is 99 percent of the 1947-49 base period. The tentative yield index is 122 percent of the average for the same years. The production index for 1956 was 106 and yield 124. Index computations on July 1 involve use of average yield allowances for crops such as cotton, soybeans and grain sorghums for which yield estimates are not yet made and which as for much other acreage are still far from harvest. Pasture condition, definitely a plus factor this year, is not included in the production index.

June weather stayed wet over large parts of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, western parts of Tennessee and Kentucky and southern Illinois and Indiana. Delays in planting corn and soybeans and replanting other spring crops were common. Deluges which dropped water by the tons per acre within hours caused flooding and crop loss in several localities. Wet fields held up wheat harvest and increased harvest losses in the southern and central Plains. Most sections throughout the West had good growing weather as did much of the Southeastern and East Central parts of the country. However, drought intensified along the Eastern seaboard from northeastern North Carolina through much of New England. Despite planting and harvest troubles from rains in Central areas, the outlook seemed less depressing to reporters than last year's drought. Livestock were eating well, with little work needed to feed them and water hauling common on many farms last year could be forgotten. In some sections, the spring of 1957 showed how decisive wet weather can be when growers are kept out of fields.

Reduction in acreage for harvest of several main crops this year have been slightly more than offset by large increases in others, principally sorghums, barley, oats, and soybeans. The total harvested acreage of 320 million acres now in prospect is almost a million acres larger than was harvested last year. The combined reduction from 1956 in corn, wheat, cotton under cultivation July 1, flaxseed, rice and tobacco amounts to 12.7 million acres. Sorghums alone now seem likely to increase more than 3 million acres over last year, barley 2.1 million, oats 2.1 million and soybeans 0.6 million.

The total acreage of 59 crops planted or grown at 333 million acres is nearly 13 million acres less than last year and lowest in nearly 40 years. Loss of planted acreage or diversion to grazing is expected to be relatively small this year. Large acreages which might have been planted to wheat, cotton and other crops were not planted because of drought or Soil Bank inducements. Abundant soil moisture this spring lessened diversion of oats for hay and encouraged plantings of sorghums and barley which now have good survival prospects. The total acreage of crops planted or grown is only about a half million acres less than indicated by March prospective planting reports. Largest reductions from March prospects were in spring wheat other than durum, oats, corn, flaxseed, soybeans, rice and dry field peas; largest increases over intentions were for durum wheat, hay, sorghums and barley.

Several other crops have varying but good prospects. Rye production will be nearly a fourth larger than last year and a fifth above average from highest yields of record. Tobacco yields although large look lower than last year and the acreage is the smallest in nearly a half century, reducing the crop nearly a fourth below 1956. Rice has done well in California where yields may be near-record and is making progress in the Southern States after a late start; outturn from the 14 percent smaller acreage may be nearly a fifth less than last year and smallest since 1950. Peanut stands are good on an acreage about the same as in 1956. Dry bean crops may be slightly smaller than in 1956; indicated yields per acre are slightly below last year's record. Dry pea production will be a third less than last year chiefly because of smaller acreage. Sugar crops this year seem to be trying to outdo each other with both sugar beets and sugarcane setting new records for yield per acre and sugar beets a new mark in production.

Stocks of corn on farms July 1 of 1,118 million bushels were 13 percent larger than last year and more than a third above average. Oats stocks of only 192 million bushels were left from the small 1956 crop, lowest for the date since 1950. Barley stocks of 41.5 million bushels were 5 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. Stocks of sorghum grain totaled 8.6 million bushels, compared with 14.1 million a year earlier. Wheat stocks on farms of 59.5 million bushels were down 11 percent from last year and average. Rye stocks were about 12 percent below 1956 and smallest since 1952. Flaxseed holdings on farms were fourth largest since records started in 1948. Soybean stocks on farms of 36.7 million bushels on July 1 were highest of record for the date and over four times last year's scanty holdings.

Potato production harvested or to be harvested before October 1 this year is expected to total about 4 percent more than last year. The winter, early spring and late spring crops were practically all harvested by July 1 and these groups account for all of the increase over last year. The early summer and late summer crops show smaller expected production than in 1956. Acreage for the fall crop which makes up nearly two-thirds of the annual acreage for all groups, shows a slight decrease from last year.

Production of summer vegetables and melons during 1957 is expected to be slightly above last year because of increased acreage. Significantly more watermelons, onions, cantaloups, celery and sweet corn are expected but marked declines in production of lettuce, cabbage, carrots and honeydue melons.

The planted acreage of vegetables for commercial processing is 4 percent smaller than both last year and average with decreases made in green lima beans, beets for canning, contracted kraut cabbage, green peas, sweet corn, and tomatoes. Only snap beans, cucumbers for pickles and winter and spring spinach are planted on larger acreages than last year.

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be approximately the same as last year although one percent below average. Prospective production of apples, pears, and sour cherries is larger than both last year and average. The peach and plum crops are expected to be smaller than in 1956 but above average, while sweet cherries and apricots are expected to be larger than last year although below average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is mainly for canning, the National peach crop is above both 1956 and average. Indicated production of grapes and prunes is below both last year and average.

Production of citrus crops during the 1956-57 season is greater than both last season and average. Although orange production (including tangerines) is slightly below last year it is above average. Lemons and limes each show increases over last year and average. The production of grapefruit is 2 percent below last season and 8 percent below average. Prospects for the 1957-58 season are favorable, although in California, following some extremely hot June weather, condition of citrus crops is not as good as a month ago.

Total tonnage of almonds, filberts, and walnuts is expected to be about 2 percent below last year. A smaller almond crop is forecast, but an increase in filberts and walnuts is expected. The indicated production for each of these crops is above average.

June milk production was highest for the month since 1945 and about one percent more than last year. On July 1, crop reporters' herds were producing at record rates per cow over much of the country and lagged behind last year only in the North Atlantic States where dry weather cut pasture growth. The seasonal decline in production rates for the country as a whole was about 6 percent or slightly greater than last year and average.

Egg production during June was one percent larger than in June last year. Increases from last year's level were 5 percent in West North Central States, 4 percent in South Atlantic States and 2 percent in the West. The number of layers during the month averaged nearly the same as a year earlier but laying rates were slightly higher.

CORN: A corn crop of slightly over 3 billion bushels is forecast, 13 percent under last year and 3 percent below average. This prospective production is the lowest since 1951. The sharp decline is largely attributed to acreage placed in the Acreage Reserve in the commercial area, abnormally wet fields at normal planting time in many areas, and a trend toward lower acreage in most sections outside the main Corn Belt. The yield per harvested acre is indicated at 41.7 bushels compared with the record yield of 45.4 last year and the average of 37.8 bushels.

The acreage planted to corn for all purposes is estimated at 73.6 million acres, nearly 5.0 million acres below 1956 and 10.4 million acres below average. The decline in States with commercial corn counties is about 4.5 million acres compared with the 5.2 million acres of corn allotment placed in the acrage reserve. Corn planting was much later than usual in nearly all important areas because of frequent rains and flooded lowlands during the normal planting season. Many farmers forced to plant in late June were shifting to shorter season varieties in an attempt to compensate for late planting. The greatest delay in planting was in an area including the southern parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; eastern Oklahoma; northeastern Texas; Arkansas and western parts of Tennessee and Kentucky. The acreage expected to be harvested for all purposes is indicated at 72.3 million acres compared with 76.0 million last year and the average of 82.5 million.

In the Corn Belt, production is estimated at 2.3 billion bushels compared with 2.7 billion bushels in 1956. Yield per harvested acre is expected to run well below the excellent yield last year in all States except Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas where drought curtailed the 1956 crop. Early planted corn in the Corn Belt has made satisfactory progress though retarded somewhat by cool weather prior to July 1. There is great variation in height of corn because some stands were established early and other plantings or replanting continued to late June. Frequent rains during late May and June delayed cultivation. Many fields became grassy and some yellowed from excessive water. In Ohio, about 91 percent of the corn was planted by mid-June compared with 89 percent planted to the same date a year earlier but about 2 weeks later than usual. By mid-June, planting was only about 75 percent complete in Indiana and Missouri and 85 percent in Illinois, considerably later than usual. Iowa corn was mostly planted by June 1 or slightly later than normal. Planting was also a little later than usual in all other Corn Belt States. The planted acreage declined 5 percent from last year in Iowa, Illinois and Ohio; 7 percent in Indiana; 12 percent in Missouri; 20 percent in Nebraska, but increased 3 percent in Minnesota.

In the North and South Atlantic areas, production is expected to be below 1956 because of a 4 percent decline in planted acreage and a small decline in probable yield from the generally excellent yield last year. Dry weather along the Atlantic Coast from New England through North Carolina is causing a critical shortage of soil moisture but conditions are very favorable farther inland and in South Carolina and Georgia.

In the South Central area, production is indicated at 12 percent below last year largely because of a 10 percent decline in planted acreage. Excessive rains damaged the crop in parts of each State in the area. Some acreage was still being planted or replanted to corn on July 1. Early planted corn is in good condition except where water-logged soil retarded development or frequent rains prevented proper cultivation.

In the Western area, planted acreage increased 4 percent with Colorado up 5 percent and California up 11 percent. Yield per harvested acre is expected to exceed the record of last year. Adequate irrigation water is available and the nonirrigated sections have unusually good moisture supplies.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: The estimated 1,118 million bushels of corn on farms July 1 were 13 percent above the 989 million bushels on farms a year earlier, 37 percent above average, and a July 1 high except for 1949. A substantial part of the farm stocks were under CCC loan and purchase agreement. As of May 15 there were 537 million bushels under loan and purchase agreement including reseal.

Farm storages in the North Central States held 1,003 million bushels, 14 percent above July 1, 1956 and 41 percent above average. In the East North Central States, the 489 million bushels on farms, compared with 401 million bushels last year and was a record high, mainly as a result of the large 1956 production. In the West North Central States, the 515 million bushels on farms was 8 percent more than July 1956. Holdings in all other areas were well above July a year ago except in the South Central States where holdings were less.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the April-June quarter was 497 million bushels, compared with 505 million in the same quarter last year and the average of 502 million bushels. In the Corn Belt, disappearance for the quarter was about the same as in the same quarter of 1956. Disappearance was somewhat less than last year in most other areas.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is expected to total 940 million bushels, 31 million bushels less than forecast on June 1. The prospective crop is 6 percent less than the 1956 crop of 997 million bushels and 17 percent smaller than the average production of 1,131 million bushels. Winter wheat production, estimated at 715 million bushels, is 21 million bushels less than the June 1 forecast and the 1956 crop. All spring wheat production is estimated at 225 million bushels compared with 262 million bushels in 1956 and the average of 269 million bushels. Durum production is expected to be about the same as last year. with July 1 prospects indicating a crop of nearly 40 million bushels.

Total acreage of all wheat harvested for grain in 1957 is expected to be the smallest since 1904. The indicated 43.2 million acres for harvest is 6.7 million or 13 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1956 and 34 percent less than average. The 49.7 million acres seeded in the fall of 1956 and the spring of 1957 is 18 percent less than the 60.7 million acres seeded for harvest in 1956 and a third less than average.

Current indications point to an all wheat abandonment and diversion of 6.5 million acres -- 13 percent of the total acreage planted. This compares with 18 percent, or nearly 11 million acres, not harvested for grain last year.

WINTER WHEAT: A winter wheat crop of 715 million bushels is in prospect for 1957, nearly 21 million bushels less than forecast last month. This is 3 percent below the 735 million bushels produced last year and compares with the average of 862 million bushels. The yield per harvested acre is estimated at a record 23.0 bushels, which compares with last year's yield of 20.6 bushels and the average of 18.6 bushels.

Harvest of the winter wheat crop to date has generally been disappointing. The southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi River States experienced a frustrating harvest season. Frequent light to extremely heavy rains fell over this area during most of June, greatly delaying harvest operations as well as causing serious production losses. Yields in the South Atlantic and South Central States generally turned out below earlier expectations as June rains delayed harvest and increased shattering losses. Offsetting the disappointments in the southern areas were improved yield prospects in most northern and western States as the crop responded to continued favorable moisture and weather conditions.

The Kansas crop declined during June as rains kept combines out of ripe fields while yields were being reduced by lodging, shattering and flooding. Development of the wheat was generally late this year with maturity about 2 weeks behind recent years.

Rains during and since maturity delayed harvest operations even further with harvest now 3 to 4 weeks behind the usual period in southern counties. By the end of June, only about 5 percent of the acreage had been harvested compared with nearly 90 percent a year ago. Much of the acreage is down which will slow the progress of harvest and increase danger of additional serious losses should rains continue through the first half of July. Only a limited quantity had arrived at markets by July 1 with quality showing wide variation, being above average from east-central and south central areas but exceedingly low for southeastern counties.

The rains continued in Oklahoma throughout most of June making harvest difficult in most areas and impossible in some. The grain was ready for harvest by early June but combines could not operate due to the wet, soggy condition of the ground. As the rains continued, yields and quality declined steadily. Clearing weather during the last weeks of June enabled harvest to move ahead rapidly in southern and south-western counties but north central and eastern areas were still delayed by rain with further deterioration probable. Test weight is running well below last year with some sections reporting unusually low weights.

In Texas, wheat harvest has been completed except in the Panhandle area. Harvest over much of north Texas was mostly a salvage operation as torrential rains and windstorms drenched and flattened fields just at maturity. Harvest has been completed in the Low Rolling Plains under more favorable weather conditions though much grain was shrivelled and light. Harvest in the Panhandle area should reach a peak in early July with yields expected to be higher than indicated a month earlier.

Winter wheat prospects in Nebraska, South Dakota and Colorado made sharp improvement during June under near ideal moisture and weather conditions and now give promise of excellent yields. Harvest has started in Nebraska and Colorado but will not be general until about mid-July. Local damage has resulted from excessive rains and hail and the presence of disease poses a minor threat but the general prospects for the 3-State area are most favorable.

Sharp reductions in the crop occurred in Illinois and Missouri with a more moderate reduction in Indiana. This 3-State area received an abundance of June moisture which adversely effected yields as lodging, diseases and flooding took their toll. Harvest was running well behind a year ago and early July rains further delayed progress. Quality of the grain is well below last year with light test weight and berry discoloration.

Wheat prospects in the Northwest generally improved during June with adequate moisture supplies and favorable temperatures increasing yield prospects in Washington, Idaho and Oregon. Montana yields are reported the same as the previous month and are well above last year and average. Subsoil moisture supplies are limited and additional rains are needed to maintain the present favorable prospects.

Most southern States from Arkansas eastward experienced a disappointing harvest. Yields turned out below earlier expectations with some areas having extremely poor outturn from fields that appeared to have promise of good yields. Heads filled poorly with much of the grain shrivelled and of light weight. Heavy rains at harvest time further reduced yields with increased moisture content causing storage problems.

The acreage of winter wheat seeded last fall is estimated at 37.3 million acres, a decrease of more than 16 percent from the previous year and nearly a third less than the 1946-55 average. The 31 million acres estimated for harvest this year represents a decrease of more than 4.5 million acres from 1956 and 15 million acres less than average. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain are indicated at 17 percent, 3 percentage points below last year but above the average of 15 percent. Abandonment of seeded acreage has been heavy in Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Areas of the Southern Plains States had heavy loss of acreage due to drought conditions during the fall and winter. Additional losses from flooding and excessive rain during late May and June occurred in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat is forecast at 225 million bushels, a decrease of 10 million bushels from the June 1 estimate. A crop of this size would be 14 percent below the 1956 production of 262 million bushels and 16 percent below average. Prospective yield per harvested acre at 18.6 bushels compares with 18.5 bushels in 1956 and the average of 14.3 bushels.

The estimated 12.4 million acres planted to durum and other spring wheat is 24 percent less than last year and 37 percent below average. An estimated abandonment of 2.4 percent of the planted acreage leaves 12.1 million acres to be harvested for grain, 15 percent less than in 1956 and 26 percent smaller than average. Abandonment was 13 percent last year while the average is only 4 percent.

DURUM WHEAT: A crop of nearly 40 million bushels is indicated by the acreage for harvest and conditions prevailing July 1. Last year's crop was 39.6 million bushels and the average is 30 million bushels. Although total production is now indicated about the same as last year, the crop is much differently distributed. Indicated production of 25.1 million bushels in North Dakota, the leading producer, is 5.5 million bushels larger than in 1956. In Montana, where the acreage has increased sharply from 1954 to 1956, the crop this year at 11 million bushels is about 7 million bushels smaller than the record crop of 1956. These changes were almost wholly due to difference in acreage for harvest. The crop is about double the 1956 harvest in the minor durum wheat producing States of Minnesota and South Dakota. In these four durum wheat producing States, the area for harvest this year at 2,365,000 acres is about the same as harvested in 1956, but the acreage is much larger in North Dakota and Minnesota, and much smaller in Montana.

Yield in the four States is expected to average 16.8. The 1956 yield was 16.6 bushels per acre and the average is 11.7 bushels. June weather favored development of durum wheat and much of the acreage was headed or heading by July 1 with the crop being more advanced than last year in North Dakota and Minnesota but a little late in South Dakota. Development in Montana is about normal. The minor presence of stem rust on July 1 was not considered a threat to realizing good yields.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at about 185 million bushels. This is a decline of nearly 20 million bushels compared with June 1 prospects this year. The decline during June was general in the leading producing States, being most pronounced in North Dakota, Montana and South Dakota. Even with the June decline, however, the 24.3 million bushel crop in South Dakota is expected to be more than double the small 1956 showing.

The 1956 crop in the U. S. was 223 million and the average 239 million bushels. The smaller 1957 crop is due entirely to reduced plantings and less acreage remaining for harvest. Plantings were smaller in all the principal producing States, the total being only 9,931,000 acres this year compared with 13,693,000 acres in 1956. Acreage for harvest this year is indicated at 9,721,000 acres against 11,801,000 acres harvested in 1956. Prospective yield per acre is 19.1 bushels compared with 18.9 bushels in 1956 and the 10 year average of 14.6 bushels. Wheat developed well in most areas under the influence of favorable June weather and above average yields per acre are expected in most important areas. A trace of stem rust has shown up in some localities but on July 1 this was not considered to be a serious threat to production prospects.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Old wheat carried over on farms July 1, 1957 totaled 59.5 million bushels. This is 11 percent below a year ago and the average of 67.2 million bushels. July 1, 1957 stocks amounted to 6 percent of the 1956 U. S. wheat production. About three-fourths of the stocks were on farms in the States of North Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Kansas with over 50 percent in the late harvest States of Montana and North Dakota. Wheat stocks on farms July 1 were below last year and below average in the East. In the Central areas, stocks were above last year but still below average. In the West, stocks were about average but sharply below a year earlier. Stocks were sharply below normal in Washington and Oregon due to the heavy demand for white wheat produced in that area.

Disappearance of wheat from farms during the past quarter (April 1 - July 1, 1957) was the smallest since 1947 and amounted to 106 million bushels, 29 percent less than in the same quarter last year and 32 percent less than average. Farm disappearance largely represented movement of CCC-owned wheat to elevator space in order to provide on-farm storage for the 1957 crop.

OATS: The 1957 oats crop is expected to total 1,374 million bushels -- 19 percent more than last year's short crop and 4 percent above average. June growing conditions in important spring oats States have been favorable for heading and filling and have largely overcome an unpromising start caused by seeding delays and slow early growth. The yield average of 38.4 bushels per acre now in prospect edges above the 1955 previous record and is about 4 bushels per acre higher than last year and average. Good weather for oats in areas with the most acreage is largely responsible for the excellent production prospect. There are many fields where drowned spots left stands ragged and weedy.

In many Southern sections, excessive humidity promoted disease, and luxuriant growth in many fields made heavy stands vulnerable to frequent high winds. Harvest in the winter oats areas started late and lagged too long to save all of the crop. Losses from flattened grain and from disease have been heavy; yields have been lower than anticipated with much grain light in weight.

Yield per acre prospects are much better than harvested last year in the West North Central group of States which on the average produce over half the Nation's oats for grain. In Iowa, the Dakotas and Minnesota, seedings were made in fair time and have done well; most sections where heat and drought struck last year are expecting good yields. Late seedings in Missouri and in parts of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have made only fair progress. In the middle Atlantic States, seedings were made on time and conditions have been mainly favorable. The Maine crop has largely escaped dry weather damage which has affected most of southern New England. In the Pacific Northwest as well as most other Western areas, the oats crop looks larger than last year.

Farmers had difficulty in getting oats seeded this spring in many sections where spring opened slowly and soils stayed too wet to work. The 42.5 million acres of both fall and spring seedings is the smallest seeded acreage since 1952 and 5 percent less than last year. Largest reductions in seedings from last year were in the important North Central States -- Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, South Dakota and were especially sharp in Missouri and Nebraska. In most of these States, seedings were below March intentions.

From the reduced 1957 seeding, about 35.8 million acres are likely to be harvested for grain -- 2.1 million acres or 6 percent more than last year. Diversion to grain hay or other uses last year in western parts of the Corn Belt was abnormally heavy. Also, drought damaged oats acreage was especially susceptible for entry in the Soil Bank. Acreage for harvest this year in West North Central States as a group will be about a tenth larger than last year with sharp increases in Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Texas, Oklahoma, and Mississippi among the South Central States have more oats for grain than last year after increased seedings and less need for forage diversion in this good forage year. More acreage is also in line for harvest in the most important oats States in the Northeast -- Pennsylvania, New York and Maine -- and in most Western States. Acreage decreases occurred in the majority of the South Atlantic and East South Central States. Diversion from grain to other uses is expected to be a smaller part of the total oats acreage than last year in each region except the South Atlantic.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: The July 1 farm carryover of the small 1956 oats crop is estimated at 192 million bushels. These holdings are 29 percent below the carryover a year earlier and the lowest stocks for July 1 since 1950. Oats stocks were smaller than a year earlier in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic States. As usual, the bulk of the stocks were in the 12 North Central States. This area had 169 million bushels, or 88 percent of the U. S. total. States having the largest holdings were Minnesota with 38.5 million bushels; Iowa, 24.4 million; Wisconsin, 22.8 million; South Dakota, 18.1 million; Illinois, 17.2 million; and North Dakota 15.1 million bushels.

Disappearance to July 1 from the small April 1 holdings amounted to 219 million bushels, the smallest disappearance for this quarter since 1945 and 18 percent below average. Disappearance in all regions of the country, except the South Atlantic States, was less than in 1956.

SOYBEANS: Soybeans planted alone for all purposes are estimated at 22.6 million acres. This is another record high and maintains the upward trend which has continued for eight consecutive years. The current estimate is less than one percent below the March 1 intended acreage but nearly 3 percent above the previous record of 22 million acres planted last year. Of the total acreage (alone plus interplanted) planted to soybeans this year, about 21.6 million acres will be harvested for beans if growers carry out their intentions as of July 1. This is 3.5 percent above last year and is not only a record acreage but also the highest percentage--nearly 95 percent of the total to be harvested for beans.

The first forecast of the 1957 soybean production will be made as of August 1.

The start of the 1957 soybean season was dominated by extremes in weather over most of the soybean producing area. In general, the crop was planted late because of wet weather -- much later than last year's early planting and considerably later than average. Some acreage still remained to be planted after July 1. The condition of the crop already up to stands is very spotted. Many fields are making good growth but in the areas of too much rain the plants have poor color and weeds are exceptionally troublesome.

In the North Central States, the principal soybean producing area, the planted acreage is about 3 percent above last year but varies widely by States. Most of the increases are in the States east of the Mississippi River. Ohio and Indiana each indicate increases over last year of 7 percemt while 8 percent is reported in Illinois. The crop is especially late in the south-central and southern parts of Indiana and Illinois. Considerable acreage had not been planted by July 1 and some had to be replanted because of flooding. Some probably will be planted on land intended for corn where corn could not be planted or replanted because of continued wet weather. Soybeans usually can be planted later than corn. However, few soybeans are expected to be planted after mid-July. Michigan and Wisconsin show sharp increases over last year as soybeans replaced oats which could not be planted because of wet weather.

Smaller increases were reported in Minnesota and Iowa. Although planting was hampered somewhat by too much moisture in these States, the crop was planted before July and generally was making good growth although there was some flooding in small areas. Sharp decreases from last year are reported in Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. The decrease in Missouri was largely due to not being able to plant soybeans because of flooded areas and continued wet weather. However, many farmers were discouraged by poor yields received in recent years due to drought. Kansas and Nebraska were especially hard hit by drought last year, and the acreage in those States continues to decline.

The South Atlantic States show a substantial increase — 9 percent above last year. Several of these States had record yields last year which encouraged growers to plant a larger acreage this year. In the States along the Atlantic coast from New Jersey to North Carolina, soybeans were planted in good time except on the acreage planted after small grains, some of this was later than usual. The crop needs rain over much of this area although the moisture situation is not yet critical and the crop has not been damaged seriously.

The South Central States is the only group reporting a decline in soybean acreage from last year. Increases are reported in Kentucky, Alabama and Arkansas, but these are more than offset by reductions in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Oklahoma. Most of those decreases were caused by continued wet weather which prevented planting. However, drought last year over much of this area sharply reduced yields and was also a discouraging factor.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at 36.7 million bushels, the highest of record for the date, exceeding the previous high of 32.8 million on farms July 1, 1955. A year ago, farm stocks were at an extremely low level, amounting to only 7.2 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms of 79.6 million bushels from April 1 to July 1 was about 50 percent above the same quarter last year but slightly less than in 1955 when disappearance amounted to 80.5 million bushels; with that exception it was by far the highest of record for the period. Not all of this disappearance moved into commercial channels as large quantities were required as seed to plant the big 1957 acreage.

Farmers tended to hold many of their soybeans longer than usual this year waiting for more favorable prices which failed to develop. Considerable quantities of farm stored soybeans under loan were taken over by the Government, as the market price was not high enough to justify redeeming the loans. Some of these have not yet actually moved from the farms where stored. Although seed to plant the 1957 crop accounted for much of the disappearance during the April 1 to July 1 period, considerable seed was still on hand July 1 as planting was late in many areas and an unusually large acreage was planted after the first of the month. The largest farm stocks were in Illinois with 13.5 million bushels followed by Minnesota with 6.8 million and Iowa at 5.6 million bushels.

BARLEY: Based on July 1 prospects, a barley crop of 439 million bushels is indicated for 1957, which if attained would be a record high production. This is 18 percent more than last year's production of 372 million bushels, and 51 percent above the 10-year average of 292 million. A 17 percent increase over last year in the acreage for harvest, together with a prospective record high yield of 29.4 bushels per acre, account for the increase in indicated production. Approximately 47 percent of this season's prospective crop is in North Dakota, California, and Montana, while Washington, Minnesota, Oregon and Idaho account for 22 percent of the total. Stands are somewhat better than usual as a result of limited winter kill of winter barley, and adequate soil moisture at the time of seeding spring barley. The ample soil moisture supply has not only resulted in a larger proportion of the seeded acreage remaining for harvest, but also in good prospective yields on the acreage remaining for harvest. In the less important central and southern areas of the country, the grain is mature, but producers are having difficulty with harvest because of wet weather.

The acreage seeded to barley, including that seeded last fall, is estimated at 16,311,000 acres. Except for 1942, 1943 and 1955, this is the largest seeded acreage of record. The current seeded acreage is 11 percent above last year, and 34 percent above average. In the leading barley producing States of North Dakota, California, Montana and Washington, seeded acreages range from 6 to 47 percent larger than last year, but in Minnesota the acreage is 7 percent below a year ago. Increased seedings are also shown in some of the Atlantic and East North Central States where barley is gaining in favor as winter cover and pasture as well as a grain crop. The increase in the U. S. acreage results largely from the seeding of barley as an alternative to allotment crops. Also in summer fallow areas of the Northwest, barley is being grown, as a substitute for wheat acreage placed in the acreage reserve, on land that might otherwise be summer-fallowed.

The U. S. total of 14,964,000 acres for harvest as grain in 1957 is 17 percent above the 12,827,000 harvested last year and 38 percent above average. Conditions as of July 1 indicate that abandonment and diversion of seeded acreage to non-grain uses this year will be 8 percent compared with 13 percent last year and the average of 11 percent.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: An estimated 41.5 million bushels of old-crop barley were in farm storages July 1, 1957. This is 5 percent larger than the 39.4 million bushels on farms July 1, 1956 and 13 percent more than the 36.8 million bushel average. The relatively large stocks of barley on farms in Minnesota, North Dakota, Utah, Washington and Oregon accounted for much of the increase in stocks. The quantity of barley in Montana farm storages, while less than last year, is much greater than average, whereas on South Dakota farms barley stocks are greater than a year ago but much below average. Farm stocks of barley were sharply under last year and average in Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado.

Disappearance of barley from farms during the April - June quarter approximated 62.5 million bushels -- 19 percent under the 77.0 million bushel disappearance during the same period last year but 43 percent more than average.

RYE: Rye production is indicated at 26.5 million bushels, about 23 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 20 percent above average. The larger crop as compared with 1956 generally reflects excellent growing conditions through the spring and early summer. The indicated yield of 15.4 bushels per acre is the highest of record. This yield, if realized, would be 2.2 bushels above last year and 2.7 bushels above average.

More than half of the 1957 crop is expected to be produced in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana and Illinois with this 6-State area indicating a fifth larger production than last year. Production in North Dakota is expected to be about the same as last year, as the sharp reduction in acreage for harvest is offset by yields expected to average well above last year. Minnesota yields are expected to be only a little better than the previous year with production reduced substantially by a sharp reduction in harvested acreage. Production in Indiana and Illinois show increases over 1956 as lower yields are more than offset by larger harvested acreages. South Dakota and Nebraska have excellent yield prospects with production expected to be two-thirds larger than last year. Due mostly to increased acreage, Kansas, Oklahoma and Washington expect production to be 1½ to two times as large as the previous year. Most other States expect to harvest about the same acreage for grain as in 1956.

The extimated 1,721,000 acres for harvest as grain in all States is 5 percent above last year but slightly less than average. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is plowed under as a green manure crop or used for hay and pasture.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old-crop rye on farms July 1 totaled 2,066,000 bushels. This is 12 percent below a year ago, two percent below average and the smallest since 1953. Disappearance of 2,502,000 bushels of rye from farms during the April-June quarter was 23 percent above average but only about one-third the record disappearance last year. Old-crop rye remaining on farms in the six major producing States was less than a year ago except in Minnesota and North Dakota. These six States comprising Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska had about three-fourths of the Nation's farm stocks.

FLAXSEED: Production of Flaxseed is forecast at 47.4 million bushels, 3 percent less than the previous year's production but nearly a fourth larger than the 1946-55 average. The expected decrease from 1956 is due to a smaller acreage for harvest as yields are expected to be equal to or slightly above last year.

Plantings this year in the three most important flax States -- the Dakotas and Minnesota -- where 95 percent of the U. S. production is expected -- were made under favorable conditions. However, plantings extended over a relatively long period due to delaying May rains, and the crop is a little later than usual. North Dakota had good moisture all spring and the crop is making good progress except in extreme eastern areas along the Red River where excess moisture is causing plant discoloration. Stands are good throughout the State, but the late acreage will need favorable weather to reach maturity ahead of an early frost.

Reports indicate only 8 percent had reached the bloom stage by July 1 compared with nearly 20 percent a year ago. The South Dakota acreage was seeded under favorable moisture conditions with all areas up to good stands. Wet, cool weather during mid-May slowed growth of early planted fields and encouraged weed growth. Some early fields are in full bloom with late plantings just coming through the ground. The Minnesota crop was seeded about the usual time and made favorable early growth. West Central and Southwest areas received heavy rains during the last half of June slowing plant development and causing discoloration in low-lying fields.

Farmers have planted an estimated 5,565,000 acres of flax this year, 5 percent less than 1956 but nearly a fourth larger than average. The acreage planted is 5 percent less than the March intentions acreage. Less acres were planted this year than last in all producing States except North Dakota, where more than two-thirds of the U. S. acreage is located this year. Seedings there were 1 percent above 1956. South Dakota and Minnesota growers decreased their acreages by 12 and 18 percent, respectively, with Montana showing only a 2 percent decline. California, Texas and Iowa seeded acreages were about one-fourth smaller than the previous year.

Abandonment is expected to be about 4 percent compared with 5.4 percent in 1956 and the average of 4.7 percent. Acreage to be harvested is estimated at 5.3 million ac es, 4 percent less than last year but 24 percent larger than average.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Carryover of old-crop flaxseed on farms July 1 is estimated at 2.6 million bushels, the fourth largest since records were started in 1948. This is more than 2½ times the quantity carried over on farms a year earlier and practically the same as the 1948-55 average. Nearly all of these stocks are in the Dakotas and Minnesota -- 97 percent of the U. S. total. Over 2 million bushels, or 82 percent of the U. S. total, are on North Dakota farms.

Disappearance of 14.7 million bushels from farms during the April-June quarter is the largest of record for the period and more than double the disappearance of the previous year and the average. A large part of the heavy movement from farms represented movement and takeover of flaxseed stored on farms under government loan.

COTTON: Cotton in cultivation on July 1, 1957 is estimated at 14,224,000 acres. This is 15 percent less than the 16,833,000 acres in cultivation on July 1, 1956 and compares with the 1946-55 average of 22,743,000 acres.

The 1957 allotment of all cotton of 17.7 million acres is 1.4 percent more than for last year. About 3.0 million acres of this allotment were placed in the Soil Bank, leaving a "permitted" total of 14.7 million acres. The acreage in cultivation this year equals about 97 percent of the "permitted" acreage.

While excessive rains delayed planting and caused heavy replanting in all areas except the Far West, farmers were generally able to carry out their planting plans except in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Abandonment prior to July 1 was heavy in Missouri with loss from excessive rains and floods in late June difficult to appraise as early as July 1. Acreage losses were also larger than average in Tennessee and Arkansas. Acreage lost before July 1 is not included in the estimated acreage in cultivation July 1.

Excessive rains in Southeastern States delayed planting, replanting, and cultivating and also hampered poisoning. Acreage placed in the Soil Bank in Southeastern States was relatively heavy and accounted for the sharp drop in acreage from last year. Weevil activity is increasing rapidly in these States. In the upper portion of the central Belt, rains seriously delayed planting with considerable acreage planted in June. Cotton is also late in southern areas of the central Belt. While cultivation has lagged throughout the Belt, grass and weeds have been fairly well controlled. Early planted acreage is making fair to good progress despite excessive rains.

The Texas crop started with ample to excessive moisture in all areas. Because of late planting and much replanting, advancement varies widely except in early areas of south and extreme west Texas. Open weather in late June permitted farmers to plant most of their intended acreage in that State.

In New Mexico, Arizona and California, cool weather retarded early development of the crop but recent high temperatures have been very favorable. The allotment of American-Egyptian Cotton for 1957 was stepped up to nearly 85,000 acres, about double that of last year, and most all of the additional acres was planted.

If the percent of the acreage in cultivation July 1 not harvested because of natural abandonment and removal for compliance with allotments is the same as the 1947-56 average, the acreage harvested this year would be 13,723,000 acres.

ALL HAY: A record production of 119.6 million tons of all hay is forecast for 1957. This is 10 percent greater than the 1956 production of 108.7 million tons and 15 percent more than average. Prospective high yields, especially for alfalfa and wild hay in the Great Plains and Western States, account for most of the increase in production. The indicated higher yields in those States is attributed to the much improved soil moisture condition and expectations that yield of hay on nonirrigated land will approach those obtained on irrigated land. All other regions of the country indicate moderate increases in production over last year except the North Atlantic States. In this region, second cuttings of hay are expected to be lighter than normal due to insufficient rainfall during recent months.

While spring weather has favored a heavy growth of grasses and legumes for hay, the frequent rains have interferred with the harvest and curing of the first cutting over a wide area of the Nation. The effect on the ultimate production of hay as a result of the widespread lowering of quality and in some cases the inability to harvest the first cutting, could not be forecast with certainty as of July 1. Some wastage of the first cutting may occur but conditions point to a favorable tonnage from the later harvests.

With an increase in both acreage and yields per acre, the 1957 crop of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is expected to be the largest on record. Indicated production, at 68.3 million tons, is up 12 percent from last year's record crop of 61.1 million tons and 56 percent more than the 43.9 million ton average. Production of alfalfa hay is greater than the 1956 and average crops in nearly all States and regions. The most noteable increases in production have occurred in the North Central States.

The 1957 indicated production of clover, timothy, and clover and grass mixtures, forecast at 21.1 million tons, is about the same size as the 1956 crop but 26 percent under the average of 28.4 million tons. A similar trend in the production of clover hays is evident in all regions except the South Central and Western States where both the acreage and production of clover hays have increased.

Growers of lespedeza expect to cut 4.7 million tons of hay in 1957 compared with 4.2 million tons in 1956 and the average of 6.0 million tons. Most of the production increase from last year is expected in Missouri. Practically all other States are expecting a smaller than average production because of decreased acreage.

Wild hay production in 1957 is forecast at 11.1 million tons and is 28 percent more than the small 1956 harvest but 2 percent under average. Growth of wild prairie, range, and marsh grasses has been particularly favored by the improved moisture in the Plains and Western States. Production of wild hay is expected to be larger than last year in all States except Minnesota, Wisconsin, Utah and California.

Farmers and ranchers plan to harvest 73.5 million acres of hay in 1957. This is slightly less than last year's total of 73.6 million and is one percent below average. Also, this would be the smallest acreage of hay harvested since 1949. The North Central Region, with more than half the Nation's hay acreage, shows a decline of about 200,000 acres but a partially offsetting increase is reflected in the Western States. Elsewhere in the country there is little change from last year's acreage -- minor decreases are forecast for the North and South Atlantic Regions, while in the South Central States a small increase is shown. A sharp decrease in the acreage of grain hay is indicated, particularly in South Dakota and other North Central States, where a large acreage of grain hay was cut as an emergency measure in 1956. The decrease in grain hay acreage along with a continued decline in clover hay more than offset indicated increases in the acreage of alfalfa, lespedeza, and wild hay.

The acreage of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures expected to be cut for hay this year is 3 percent above last season. This is a continuation of the upward trend begun in 1946. Indicated at 30.4 million acres, this is the largest acreage of record and is 50 percent more than average. Every region except the South Central States shows an increase in acreage for 1957, with the North Central States providing the greatest portion of the additional acreage. Michigan is the only State in this region that expects to cut a smaller acreage.

Clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures continue to lose popularity as a hay crop with practically all producing States reflecting a further decline in acreage this season. The 14.3 million acres expected for harvest in 1957 is 4 percent lower than last year, 29 percent under average, and establishes a new low for this crop. The greatest acreage reductions are in the North Central Region and New York. Weather in past seasons has not favored establishment of new clover seedings.

The acreage of lespedeza to be cut for hay is placed at 4 million acres, about 2 percent more than last year but 30 percent below the 10-year average. Missouri, the leading lespedeza growing State, is expecting an increase of slightly more than 200,000 acres, while Tennessee, the second ranking State, and most other Southern States indicate slight decreases in acreage.

The acreage of wild hay cut and to be cut in 1957 is estimated at 12.3 million acres, up 3 percent from last year's small cutting of only 11.9 million. Most of the indicated increase is in South Dakota and Nebraska, the two leading States, where recent rains have restored soil moisture. Favorable moisture conditions are expected to result in good yields of wild hay elsewhere in the Great Plains, Mountain, and Western States but the acreage cut is expected to be reduced from last year in States with adequate stocks or good prospects for other hay.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes, which includes the acreage for picking and threshing, hay, hogging off and other purposes is estimated at 1,832,000 acres. This is down less than one percent from 1956 when 1,840,000 acres were planted alone. The 10-year average of acres planted alone is 2,705,000 acres.

The Virginia-Carolina area shows a decrease of 11 percent in acres planted alone. This area had an increased allotment last year for Virginia type peanuts which is not in effect this year. Virginia acreage is down 13 percent and North Carolina down 10 percent. In the Southeast area, the acreage planted alone is up slightly. Georgia growers increased plantings 3 percent above last year, but other States in this area show decreases ranging up to 7 percent in the acreage planted alone.

For the Southwest area a 5 percent increase over last year is estimated in acres planted. Drought was a problem at planting time in this area last year whereas heavy rains and wet fields hampered planting operations at times this year.

The peanut crop was up to a good stand in all areas although some late planting was still going on in Texas and Oklahoma. Weather has been favorable for cultivation and grassy fields are rapidly being cleaned up. It is expected that some of early crop in Texas may be dug around July 20 - 25.

The first estimate of acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1957 production will be published in the August crop report.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is estimated at 16.7 million bags (100 pounds cleaned basis), 3 percent below the 1956 crop but slightly above average. The indicated yield of 1,179 pounds per acre is exceeded only by the record 1956 yield of 1,215 pounds and the 1952 and 1953 yields of 1,191 and 1,196 pounds, respectively.

In the Northeast bean area, yields are expected to be above last year in Maine but below in New York and Michigan. Dry beans in New York came up to good stands and warm weather during mid-June speeded growth of early planted fields and germination of late plantings. Timely rains near the end of the month furnished moisture for continued development. In Michigan, most fields got off to a good start. Much of the acreage was planted before June 20, although heavy rains during late June and early July in the "Thumb" area, particularly in important Huron County, caused considerable damage.

In the Northwest bean area, the season started favorably and above average yields are indicated for all producing States. The Idaho crop was planted earlier than usual and present prospects are excellent. The indicated yield of 1,850 pounds per acre is equal to last year and, with that exception, is the highest of record. In Nebraska and Wyoming, the crop is a little late, but irrigation water is plentiful and prospects are favorable for good yields.

Favorable moisture conditions prevailed over most of the Southwestern (Pinto) area and the crop has made good progress. In Colorado, yields of irrigated beans are expected to be near record high and in the southwest, non-irrigated yields will be higher than for several years due to excellent moisture conditions.

Weather conditions were generally favorable for the California crop. High June temperatures speeded development following a late start caused by cool, wet weather during May. Expected yields of both Large and Baby Limas are well above average but about the same as last year. "Other" beans are good although yields are indicated a little less than last year largely because of the shift of acreage to a higher proportion of Blackeyes, one of the lower yielding varieties.

The planted acreage of dry beans is estimated at 1,471,000 acres, less than one percent above last year but 12 percent below average. Indications in Michigan point to an increase of 8 percent over the 1956 plantings. Wet weather prevented some oats planting and is partly responsible for the increase in bean acreage. New York had good planting weather for competing crops and acreage is down 12 percent from last year. In the Northwestern bean States, the Idaho acreage is up 3 percent as a result of a larger acreage of Pintos which more than offset smaller acreages planted to other varieties. The Nebraska acreage totaled a thousand acres less than in 1956 as a result of a decline in Great Northerns which more than offsets the sharp increase in Pintos. In Washington, new irrigated land becoming available resulted in increased acreage. In the Southwestern States, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona have a smaller planted acreage than last year due to unfavorable yields in recent years and competition from other crops. Total acreage in California is off one percent from last year. The acreage planted to Large Limas is up only one thousand acres while a sharp reduction occurred in Baby Limas. Increased plantings of "other" beans is the result of a larger acreage devoted to Blackeyes and Small Whites which more than offset the large drop in the Red Kidney acreage and a considerable decline in the acreage of Small Reds, Garbanzos and seed beans.

Harvested acreage of dry beans is estimated at 1,415,000 acres. This is up less than one-half of one percent from the 1956 harvest of 1,409,000 acres but is 10 percent below average. Indicated abandonment this year of less than 4 percent is about the same as last year and slightly less than average.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas this year is expected to total 3,104,000 bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is one-third less than the large crop produced last year and about 13 percent less than the 10-year average. Most of the reduction is due to the small acreage for harvest as the indicated yield of 1,212 pounds per acre, although less than last year, is well above average.

Growing conditions have been excellent in most producing areas. The crop was planted very late in Washington and northern Idaho -- the principal area for the production of commercial dry peas. Cool weather in the area has been favorable for good growth; however, the crop is subject to more than the usual weather hazards since planting was late and hot weather before maturity could cause serious damage. Indicated yields in all minor producing States are well above average with Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and California expecting yields above last year.

The 1957 planted acreage of dry peas is estimated at 273,000 acres, down about one-fourth from last year and also down sharply from the March 1 indications. Most of the decrease is in Idaho and Washington where wet weather prevented farmers from planting their intended acreage. In the smaller producing States, the planted acreage is slightly below last year. Increases in Minnesota, Colorado and Oregon were not enough to offset decreases in the remaining States.

About 256,000 acres are estimated for harvest in 1957. This is one-fourth less than in 1956. Abandonment is expected to be slightly higher than last year but less than average.

ALL SORGHUMS: The acreage of sorghums planted and to be planted in 1957 for all purposes is estimated at 27,130,000 acres. If realized, this would be a record high acreage, surpassing by 13 percent the previous high of 23,979,000 acres planted in 1955 and 26 percent above the 1956 acreage. The 1957 acreage is 79 percent above the 10-year average. Acreage to be harvested for all purposes in 1957 is estimated at 25,644,000 acres, 49 percent more than last year and 23 percent above the previous record high acreage in 1955.

The 10,022,000 acres planted to sorghums in Texas represents 37 percent of the Nation's total and is up 11 percent from last year. The all sorghum acreage in Kansas, the second ranking State, is 54 percent above last year, and Nebraska farmers expect to plant 80 percent more acreage in 1957 than in 1956. Offsetting these increases to a limited extent, the estimated acreage in both Oklahoma and Colorado is down 10 percent. Much of the increase in sorghum acreage occurred in summer-fallow areas of the Great Plains where sorghums are being grown, as a substitute for wheat acreage placed in the Soil Bank, on land which might otherwise be in summer-fallow.

Heavy rains during the spring and early summer covered practically all the Great Plains sorghum producing areas. Moisture supplies in the area are the best in years and risks from summer drought are greatly lowered. However, the frequent heavy showers caused delays in planting and much of the sorghums were washed out and replanted later in June or early July. Some corn and other crops washed out or flooded have been replanted to sorghums. Some fields still too wet for planting or replanting in early July may be diverted from grain sorghums to forage sorghums or some other crop. In California, planting of new short-season varieties of grain sorghums as a second crop after small grains will likely continue into early August.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms July 1 are estimated at 8.6 million bushels compared with 14.1 million bushels on July 1 a year ago. Over three-fourths of the stocks were in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Disappearance of sorghums from farms during the April - June quarter was 18.3 million bushels -- including the part of the 1957 crop delivered to C.C.C. from farm storage.

RICE: A rice crop of 38.9 million equivalent 100-pound bags is indicated for 1957. This would be about 18 percent less than the 47.4 million bags produced in 1956 and the smallest crop since 1950. The smaller crop compared with last year is due primarily to reduced acreage brought about by participation in the Acreage Reserve Program. The yield per acre of 2,885 pounds is 145 pounds below the 1956 near-record yield but 530 pounds above average. The estimated 1,349,600 acres for harvest is about 14 percent less than the 1,564,400 acres harvested in 1956 and the smallest acreage for harvest since 1941.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, a crop of 29.8 million bags is in prospect compared with 35.7 million bags produced last year. Yields are indicated lower than last year in each of these States except Texas where they are expected to be above last year. Generally rice in the Southern area got off to a late start. Much of the acreage was seeded late due to wet weather and some acreage was still not up on July 1 in Arkansas and Missouri. Hurricane "Audrey" did some damage to the crop, primarily in Louisiana, but the extent of the damage could not be fully determined as of July 1. Early seedings are doing well and fields are comparatively free of weeds. Some growers shifted to short season varieties for late plantings, particularly in Arkansas, which will tend to partially offset the lateness of the crop.

In California, production is placed at 9.16 million bags compared with 11.73 million bags last year. The indicated yield per acre of 4,000 pounds is second only to the record yield of 4,100 pounds produced last year. Plantings in California were completed with a minimum of interference from wet weather, and recent warm weather has been satisfactory for the crop. Water for summer irrigation is sufficient and insect infestation has given little trouble. Some fields show watergrass, but otherwise weeds have been largely controlled. Under these conditions abandonment of acreage in California should be negligible.

The Nation's total acreage seeded to rice is estimated at 1,375,600 acres, 14 percent below last year and 29 percent below average. This reduction is due primarily to participation in the Acreage Reserve Program and is the smallest acreage since 1941. About 243,000 acres were placed in the Reserve Program.

FRUIT CROP SUMMARY: Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be approximately the same as last year although one percent below average. Prospective production of apples, pears, and sour cherries is larger than both last year and average. The peach and plum crops are expected to be smaller than in 1956 but above average, while sweet cherries and apricots are expected to be larger than last year although below average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is mainly for canning, the U.S. peach crop is above both 1956 and average. Indicated production of grapes and prunes is below both last year and average.

Production of citrus crops for the 1956-57 season is greater than both last season and average. Although orange production (including tangerines) is slightly below last year, it is above average. Lemons, and limes each show increases over last year and average. The production of grapefruit is 2 percent below last season and 8 percent below average. Prospects for the 1957-58 season are favorable, although in California, following some extremely hot June weather, condition of citrus crops is not as good as a month ago.

Total tonnage of almonds, filberts, and walnuts is expected to be about 2 percent below last year. A smaller almond crop is forecast, but an increase in filberts and walnuts is expected. The indicated production for each of these crops is above average.

APPLES: The 1957 commercial apple crop is forecast from July 1 conditions at 112,904,000 bushels, 12 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. If this prospective production is realized, it will be the largest crop since 1950. The Eastern apple-producing States are expected to have about 44 percent of the national commercial production. This compares with 46 percent last year and the 10-year average of 44 percent. The indicated production in the Eastern States is 49,625,000 bushels, 8 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. Prospective 1957 production is equal to or above last year for all of the North Atlantic States and West Virginia; below last year for Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Prospects are relatively better in the Western counties of Maryland and the North Valley counties of Virginia than in other areas of these two States. Indicated production for the Western States is 43,897,000 bushels, 35 percent above last year's short crop but only 3 percent above average. Most of the increase is in Washington, although all of the Western States, except Colorado, report prospective production above last year. For the Central States the July 1 forecast is 19,382,000 bushels, 12 percent below last year but 1 percent above average. All of the Central States, except Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, expect a smaller commercial apple crop than in 1956.

In New England, June weather was generally favorable for apples, although by July 1 there were some spots in southern New England where the crop was beginning to be affected by dry weather. The June drop was heavy, but in orchards not damaged by May frosts this was generally beneficial in reducing an otherwise too heavy set. Similar conditions prevailed in the Hudson Valley of New York. In a few orchards in this area, where apples were over-thinned with chemicals, the June drop reduced the crop below the desired level. In Western New York the set is spotty, both between orchards and within orchards, depending to a considerable extent on damage from the May 17 freeze. In the Champlain Valley, most orchards in the northern area

have a fair to good set but some in the southern area were hit by the May freeze and the set is light. In New York, the season in 10 days to two weeks ahead of last year; moisture supplies are adequate except in the Hudson Valley; and, in general, scab and insects have been well controlled. New York prospects by varieties, compared with last year, are reported as follows: McIntosh--heavier in all areas except Ontario, being particularly heavy in the Hudson Valley; Cortland and Delicious--much heavier in the Hudson Valley and about equal in Ontario; Baldwin--down in Ontario and about the same in Hudson Valley; Northern Spy--down in both areas; Wealthy--suffered severe freeze damage in Ontario; Rhode Island Greenings--well above in all areas; Rome Beauty--well above in Hudson Valley but below in Ontario.

In New Jersey, set was generally heavy on most varieties. After a heavier-than-usual June drop, heavy hand thinning is still necessary. Dry weather has favored disease and insect control but soaking rains will be needed soon for proper sizing. Light picking of Starrs, most important New Jersey summer apple, started about June 15. In Pennsylvania, the set of fruit was also generally good with the June drop aiding thinning operations. Weather conditions have favored maintenance of spray schedules. Some localities in the extreme southeastern part of the State were experiencing drought conditions on July 1. In York County, Yellow Transparents were ready to harvest. During June some hail damage occurred in Erie and Franklin Counties.

In Western Maryland, prospects are for a larger crop than last year but in the remainder of the State the July 1 outlook is for a smaller crop. In Virginia, the set was disappointing, particularly in the Piedmont Counties, but fruit is sizing well. The heavy-producing North Valley counties have the best prospects and there the crop is about 10 days earlier than usual. The outlook for Delicious is better than any other variety, whereas Winesaps and Staymans have the lightest sets. The set of Yorks is generally poor except in North Valley orchards that suffered freeze damage last year. Red Stayman prospects are mostly good but spotted. Set of Golden Delicious is fair. Harvest of Transparents and other early varieties got underway in late June; that for Rambos will start about August 1. Bumper prospects are reported for West Virginia where many orchardists are cutting props since hand and chemical thinning is not expected to take care of the heavy set. Only one small area of this State had any hail damage to July 1 and these damaged apples are expected to move to processors for juice or vinegar. In North Carolina, some frost and disease damage, together with an off-year for some varieties, have all contributed to prospects below last year's comparatively high level.

In Ohio, harvest of summer varieties began the last of June in the Southeastern part of the State. Indiana reports a moderate set and sizing should be excellent if the moisture supply holds. The Illinois crop is reported spotted within areas; some varieties being a near failure and others requiring thinning. Hail damage has been scattered and, with few exceptions, fairly light. Only in the southern part of the State is scab a serious problem and there control measures appear effective. In Michigan, however, growers have experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining spray coverage during June, although with the newer sprays most of the better growers have maintained control. Wisconsin reports good prospects for Delicious, Snows, Greenings, Duchess, Transparents, and Whitneys; light sets in many orchards for McIntosh and Cortlands; and fair to good prospects for other varieties.

In Minnesota, yields per tree are expected to be down, mainly because of poor pollinating conditions, but this will be partially offset by new trees coming into bearing. Conditions generally have been quite favorable for the Kansas crop. The Kentucky crop was reduced by spotted damage from mid-April frosts, while heavy rains at blooming time curtailed production prospects in Tennessee. In northwest Arkansas, the crop is a near failure as a result of the April freezes. A fairly good crop is in prospect in the Crowley Ridge area but commercial acreage there has been reduced in recent years. Fruit is sizing nicely.

Except for local hail storms, June was a good month for the growth of the Washington apple crop. As of July 1, size development in all areas of the State was generally considered 10-15 days ahead of normal. The important Chelan-Douglas-Okanogan area has a large crop in prospect. Aside from a light set of Red Delicious there was not much difference between varieties on either set or development. The emphasis has been on size-thinning, and with good weather from now until harvest sizes should run large. Some hail damage exists in the north-central Washington counties with the Lake Chelan area hardest hit. The Upper Yakima Valley was hit by three hail storms in June, damage being most severe in the Cowiche-Tieton area. In orchards outside of the storm areas and in the Lower Yakima Valley, all varieties set well and development has been unusually good. Oregon also reports very favorable conditions for development of the apple crop, despite some trouble with scab.

Harvest of California Gravensteins for fresh market is expected to begin in mid-July, with production about the same as last year. The Delicious crop in the Watsonville area is expected to be considerably above last year's light production. Newtowns have set a good crop and are developing well. In Montana, early varieties have not done as well as late varieties. The Idaho crop is expected to size well as soil moisture and irrigation water are ample. The crop in the Delta County area of Colorado is spotted, prospective production in some orchards being cut by spring frosts, hail on June 16, and a heavy June drop. Although wet weather delayed first sprays in Utah, the crop is reported clean thus far.

PEACHES: Production of peaches for 1957 is forecast at 67,347,000 bushels as of July 1--4 percent below last year but 5 percent above average. The estimate takes into account a "green drop" program put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order for the California Clingstone crop. This removal program accounts for the sharp reduction from the June 1 forecast. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is mostly for canning, the remainder of the U. S. peach crop is estimated at 42,845,000 bushels--slightly larger than last year and about one percent above average.

Production in the 9 Southern States is estimated at 12,296,000 bushels--11 percent above 1956 and 13 percent above average. Compared with last month indicated production declined somewhat in Mississippi, but in all other States of this group production prospects are as good or better than on June 1.

In general, peach prospects were better on July 1 than a month earlier throughout the Eastern, Southern, and Central States. Only Illinois, Tennessee, and Mississippi showed a decline. In the Western part of the United States, indicated production is not as large as a month ago. In addition to the removal program for California, the Colorado, Washington, Idaho, and New Mexico crops show declines while Utah is unchanged, and Oregon shows an increase over the June 1 prospects.

New York peaches are sizing well, but the crop is only one-sixth as large as in 1956 as the result of the January freeze. In New Jersey, a heavy set of fruit and below normal rainfall during May and June are causing some concern about sizing. Harvest of earliest varieties started about July 1. Pennsylvania has had sufficient rainfall to promote good sizing of a clean crop of peaches. Virginia also has had sufficient rainfall. Prospects are particularly good in the heavy producing counties of Frederick, Albermarle, and Nelson. Some Mayflower and Erly-Red-Fre peaches had been picked by July 1. Harvest of Elbertas is expected to begin about August 5 in the Roanoke and Piedmont areas. West Virginia peaches are sizing well although growers had to do considerable thinning. In North Carolina, fruit from early varieties was small but varieties being harvested about July 1 had sized well.

Harvest of Red Havens, Dixie Gems, and Golden Jubilees was getting underway by July 5. South Carolina had completed picking of early peaches by July 1. Mid-season varieties are maturing rapidly and are about a week ahead of normal. Georgia's Fort Valley area had completed its harvest by June 28 with the crop,mainly early varieties, turning out poorer than expected. In the Spalding County area, movement of peaches began about June 10 but the main harvest won't be reached until the Elbertas are ready. The Elbertas are expected to produce a better crop than other varieties. Georgia peaches began moving about 10 days to 2 weeks later than usual this season.

Ohio had favorable growing conditions during June. Harvest is expected to begin in the southern part of the State about July 21. Indiana has had some trouble with scab in the southern part of the State where rain interfered with spraying, but the northern part of the State has a relatively clean crop. Illinois has a good crop in the Metropolis and Centralia areas, but a poor crop in Jackson and Union Counties. For the State as a whole the crop is only about two-thirds as large as last year. In Michigan where the crop is about the same size as last year most trees require heavy thinning.

The Kansas crop is 10 days to 2 weeks later than usual. Picking of Red Havens in the Wichita area will begin about July 10. Harvest of Tennessee peaches started around June 13, but the main harvest will be from July 15 to 25. Mississippi suffered some loss of fruit blown from the trees by hurricane winds, but the loss was not great. In the Nashville and Crowley Ridge areas of Arkansas, growing conditions during June produced good sizing of the Elbertas. However, in Northwest Arkansas the crop is a failure this year, and the Jackson-Pope County area is a near failure. In Louisiana, harvest was in full swing by June 27. Rather negligible quantities of peaches were blown from the trees by hurricane winds. Excessive rains have caused brown rot to appear. Texas began harvesting peaches in the Plateau and East Texas areas about July 1.

Idaho's crop is small as the result of winter freeze damage. Colorado had hail damage in Mesa and Delta Counties and there was also a heavy June drop. Utah peaches are developing well and an above-average crop is in prospect. Harvest will be later than usual because of cold wet weather during May and early June. In the Lower Yakima Valley of Washington, there are few peaches as the result of the January freeze. The Upper Valley has a fair crop and the Wenatchee area expects a good crop. Western Washington has one of its best crops.

The California Clingstone crop estimated at 24,502,000 bushels is 10 percent below last year although 13 percent above average. Indicated production is now 16 percent below the June 1 forecast, the result of a "green drop" program put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order. Harvest of Clingstone peaches is expected to begin near the end of the second week in July. The California Freestone crop is the third largest of record. Harvest began early, with early Elbertas starting on June 25.

PEARS: The pear crop for 1957 is forecast at 33,461,000 bushels. A crop of this size, if realized, would be second only to the 1947 crop of 34,052,000 bushels, 4 percent above last year and 12 percent above the 1946-55 average. Prospects improved in Washington and Oregon during June despite local hail and disease occurence. Prospects in California, where 55 percent of this year's total crop is being grown, held steady at last month's forecast. The Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 22,950,000 bushels, 9 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. Winter pears in these three States are forecast at 7,720,000 bushels, slightly more than last year's crop and 14 percent above average.

The California Bartlett crop has made good growth and harvest was expected to begin by July 5. The forecast is for 16,460,000 bushels, up 5 percent from last year and 34 percent above average. Other pear production, forecast at 2 million bushels, is 4 percent below last year's crop. Total production for California at 18,460,000 bushels exceeds last year's record crop by 4 percent for a new high.

Oregon all pear production is also forecast at a new record high of 6,660,000 bushels. Bartlett production is placed at 2,660,000 bushels -- 4 percent above last year. The other pear crop, at 4 million bushels, compares with 3,940,000 bushels last year. Some loss to Bartletts was sustained in the Medford area from frost and hail but thinning is continuing and spraying for disease is quite active. Overall prospects are excellent.

The Washington Bartlett crop has deteriorated in some areas due to hail and blight damage. However, overall prospects improved during June and a crop of 3,830,000 bushels is in prospect. This is 410,000 bushels above the June 1 forecast and, though below average, is well above the 2,950,000 bushels produced last year. The other pear crop in Washington suffered less hail and disease damage than did Bartletts and prospects are for a crop of 1,720,000 bushels. This is 8 percent above last year and slightly above average.

New York pear crop prospects improved during June and a 390,000 bushel crop is now forecast. However, due to freeze damage and poor pollination the crop will be sharply lower than the 521,000 bushel average. Michigan expects a short crop of 675,000 bushels--44 percent below last year and 18 percent below average. This would be the smallest crop since 1948. Production in the South Atlantic and South Central States is expected to be short of last year.

GRAPES: The 1957 production of grapes is forecast at 2,682,250 tons, 7 percent below last year and 9 percent below average. Production of European type grapes, which are grown almost exclusively in California and Arizona, and which accounts for approximately 92 percent of this year's total, is estimated at 2,456,000 tons.

The California crop, estimated at 2,450,000 tons, is down 7 percent from last year and 11 percent below the 1946-55 average. Estimates by kinds for California grapes are as follows: Wine varieties 570,000 tons compared with 569,000 tons last year; table varieties 450,000 tons compared with 453,000 tons last year; and raisin varieties 1,430,000 tons, compared with 1,602,000 tons last year. Intense heat in early June caused some damage to grapes in the Desert Areas and the San Joaquin Valley but otherwise the crop has made good growth and development. No serious insect or mildew damage has occurred. Harvest of the crop in the Desert Areas began about 10 days earlier than last year, while in Kern County harvest of Cardinals was expected to start in early July and Thompsons to start in mid-July. The Arizona crop is estimated at 6,000 tons, 9 percent above last year.

The Washington crop, forecast at 45,000 tons, is exceeded only by the crops of 1953 and 1955, and is 50 percent above the 1956 crop. Vines put on vigorous growth after the light 1956 crop and the set is heavy. Some damage occurred from localized hail storms but sizing has been good and over-all prospects are very good.

Production in the Great Lakes States is placed at 162,500 tons, down 23 percent from last year but 6 percent above 1955. The New York crop, at 73,000 tons, is down 31 percent from last year. Low January temperatures and a May freeze destroyed fruit buds in the Finger Lakes area and some damage was sustained in the Hudson Valley. In Pennsylvania, there is a light set and production will be down about one-fourth from last year's heavy crop. Both the May freeze and June winds hurt the crop. The Michigan crop is forecast at 54,000 tons, compared with 60,500 tons last year and the average of 33,890 tons. Severe freezes hit the Northwest Arkansas crop in April and the prospective crop is just over one-third of last year's crop and less than one-half average.

CITRUS: Total production of oranges, including tangerines, for the 1956-57 season is now estimated at 137 million boxes, nearly the same as the 1955-56 crop, but 15 percent above average. Compared with last month, estimated production is down one half million boxes in California and down one million boxes in Florida, but unchanged in the other States where harvest was nearly completed in June. Approximately 17.5 million boxes remained to be harvested as of July 1 of which 14 million are California Valencias to be harvested during the summer and early fall. A year ago, 16 million boxes remained to be harvested with California Valencias accounting for nearly 15 million of the unharvested crop.

The 1956-57 grapefruit crop is estimated at 44.5 million boxes -- 2 percent below last season and 8 percent below average. As of July 1 this year about 2.3 million boxes remained for harvest, mostly in California. This compares with 2.2 million boxes remaining for harvest on the same date last year.

The California lemon crop is estimated at 15.5 million boxes, 17 percent above the 1955-56 season and 18 percent above average. Approximately 6 million boxes of lemons remained for harvest as of July 1 compared with a little over 3 million boxes a year ago.

Utilization of Florida Valencia oranges to July 1 totaled 36 million boxes compared with 38.6 million boxes on the same date a year ago. All Florida oranges sold for fresh use totaled 23.7 million boxes as of July 1,

1957 compared with 25.5 million boxes by July 1, 1956. Processors had taken 66.5 million boxes of Florida oranges up to July 1 while they used 64.6 million boxes during the same period last year. Utilization of the California orange crop amounted to 21 million boxes as of July 1, with 18 million boxes going for fresh use and 3 million for processing. A year ago, 19 million boxes had moved for fresh use and 4 million boxes for processing.

Processors had taken 18.7 million boxes of Florida grapefruit as of July 1 compared with 18.5 million boxes by the same date a year ago. Movement to fresh market had totaled 18.1 million boxes by July 1 compared with 19.5 million boxes as of July 1, 1956. In California, harvest of grapefruit in the Desert Valleys was about over by July 1, with 555,000 boxes having gone to fresh market and 182,000 boxes to processors. A year earlier, 600,000 boxes had gone to fresh market and 200,000 boxes to processors. Harvest of grapefruit in other areas of California has begun.

California lemons are sizing exceptionally well. Utilization of 9.8 million boxes to July 1 is nearly as large as a year ago.

Prospects for the 1957-58 season continue favorable although in California condition of the citrus crops is not as good as a month ago. There was a heavy drop of small fruit during the extremely hot periods in June. In Southern California, orange trees show a heavy loss of leaves -- the result of red spider infestation. Hot weather and hot drying winds prevented the proper application of sprays for the control of this pest. In Texas, the citrus crops showed improvement over a month ago. There was ample rainfall and trees are in good condition. The usual June shedding of fruit was light. Florida citrus crops are in excellent condition.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Total production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 88,500 tons -- 16 percent below last year but 3 percent above average. In California, where plums have shown good size and quality but a lighter set than last year, production is expected to be down 18 percent. The Michigan crop is about one-third larger than in 1956.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 171,000 tons (dry basis), 11 percent below last year but 3 percent above average. The fruit shows relatively even distribution on the trees and is sizing well.

Production of prunes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is forecast at 82,500 tons (fresh basis) -- 19 percent below last year and 16 percent below average. The Idaho trees blossomed well, but hot weather the last of May caused a heavy drop of fruit. Prospects in Eastern Washington are good on trees not damaged by the 1955 freeze. There was a heavy set and, up to July 1, less than normal drop of fruit. The Eastern Washington crop is expected to be about 11 percent larger than in 1956, and only slightly below average. The Western Washington crop will be about 18 percent above last year but 22 percent below average. Weather was cool during the period of bloom and set is spotty. The crop has sized well during the past month. Again this year, production in Eastern Oregon is negligible as a result of the 1955-56 winter freeze. The Western Oregon crop is expected to be only two-thirds as large as last year. In general, there is not a uniform set of fruit. Cool weather right after bloom resulted in some brown rot and excessive drop.

SWEET CHERRIES: The sweet cherry crop is estimated at 86,100 tons — 4 percent below the June 1 forecast; 26 percent above last year's crop; but 11 percent below average. Rains at maturity resulted in heavy losses in Oregon where harvest is nearing completion, and final output is placed sharply below June 1 expectations. This, together with declines in Washington and Utah, was partially offset by increased prospects in California, Idaho, New York and Pennsylvania. Prospects were unchanged from June 1 in Ohio, Michigan, Montana and Colorado.

In California, a crop of 31,900 tons is expected. This is 7 percent below last year, but 5 percent above average. Production of Royal Anns is placed at 13,500 tons with 18,400 tons for other varieties. Harvest of the crop is nearing completion and loss from May rains was not as great as expected a month earlier.

Harvest is nearly complete in Oregon where rains damaged the crop heavily and final production is expected to be 16,500 tons — 7,500 tons below the June forecast but still 9 percent above the short 1956 crop. Washington sweet cherries are forecast at 11,800 tons, more than double the short 1956 crop but, because of loss and damage of trees from the 1955 freeze, just over half the average crop. Harvest for fresh market was past the peak in the Yakima Valley. In the Wenatchee Valley, Lamberts were finished while harvest of Bings were beginning in the Lower Hill. The Utah crop is three times greater than the short 1956 crop and well above average. Montana has better than an average crop, far surpassing the near failure of last year. Idaho production is below average but is nearly five times the short 1956 crop.

In the Great Lakes area, the crop has made good growth and prospects are well above last year. In Michigan, there is a heavy set and tree breakage is expected to be heavy in some orchards. The July 1 forecast of 12,500 tons is 56 percent above last year and 77 percent above average. However, excessive rains since July 1 have resulted in loss from splitting and brownrot. Harvest got underway during late June in Southwest Michigan. New York and Pennsylvania prospects are well above last year though below average.

SOUR CHERRIES: Prospective production of sour cherries is estimated from July 1 conditions at 133,970 tons, 34 percent above last year and 6 percent above the 1946-55 average. All producing States, except Ohio and Colorado, are expecting crops larger than last year.

Michigan expects a 75,000 ton crop, or 56 percent of the Nation's total. If realized this will be a third larger than last year and 10 percent above average. Harvest was expected to begin in southwestern counties by July 8. New York, the second largest sour cherry producing State, expects a crop of 21,000 tons, 45 percent above last year but a third below 1955 and just below the 1946-55 average. The crop is sizing well but the set is spotted. Hurricane "Audrey" caused some bruising and reduction of quality in the Lake Ontario area. Harvest is underway in the Hudson Valley and is expected to start in the Lake Ontario area about July 15. The Pennsylvania crop is forecast at 12,500 tons, or about 50 percent greater than both last year and average. Hurricane "Audrey" also damaged the Pennsylvania crop to some extent but the general prospects are good and harvest will be heavy in commercial areas by mid-July. Wisconsin production

is placed at 11,500 tons, 12 percent above last year but 26 percent below average. Pollination was poor and disease is reported. The crop deteriorated the last half of June.

Prospective production for the six Western States is placed at 12,270 tons, 22 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. Oregon expects a crop of 3,700 tons, well above average and last year but slightly under the good 1955 crop. Harvest was expected to start by July 5, and the crop has good color and size. Harvest of good crops in Utah and Washington is expected to start around mid-July.

Apricots: The total crop for California, Washington, and Utah is extimated at 211,000 tons, 8 percent above last year but 6 percent below average. Production in California is good in the main producing counties although spotty in the less important areas. Fruit generally is sizing well. Harvest is expected to continue through July. In Washington, some hail damage occurred but in general June was favorable for apricots. Harvest of Rilands started in the Lower Yakima Valley June 26, and harvest of Moorparks was expected to begin the first week in July. There is a good crop of Moorparks and other fresh-market varieties, but prospective production is disappointing of Tiltons and Blenheims, the major canning varieties. Utah growers report an exceptionally heavy set of fruit, which may interfere with proper sizing. Harvest is expected to be underway in that State July 15.

Avocados, Figs, and Olives: Avocados, other than Fuertes, in California show a relatively good crop. Although shipments during July will be in good volume, harvest is later than usual. The fruit is of above average size. Sunburn of fruit occurred during the extreme hot spell in June.

The California fig crop has made good development and a normal crop is expected.

The 1957 crop of olives in California is very light following last year's extremely heavy crop. The average size of fruit is expected to be large.

Almonds: The 1957 crop of California almonds is forecast at 44,000 tons, 25 percent below last year's record crop but 10 percent above average. There is some spottiness of set by varieties and by areas, but overall the crop is good.

Walnuts: Production of walnuts is forecast at 77,600 tons, 8 percent above last year, and 6 percent above average. The California crop shows some spottiness of set by districts, but the nuts are making good size growth. In Oregon there is a good crop on the bearing wood left after the 1955 freeze. Some blight has shown up.

Filberts: The crop of filberts in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 9,250 tons, a little over three times as large as last year's small crop, and 15 percent above average. In Oregon, the growing season has been favorable with adequate soil moisture. The set was good and trees generally have made excellent recovery from the 1955 freeze. Washington trees in the important Clark County area also have made remarkable recovery. Following excellent pollinating weather there was a heavy set of nuts. Sizes are excellent with some nuts almost full size by July 1--10 days to 2 weeks ahead of usual.

Nectarines: California has a large crop of nectarines for 1957. Harvest of early varieties was nearly complete by the end of June. Harvest of late varieties will be underway about July 10.

POTATOES: The early summer production, based on July 1 condition, is forecast at 9,432,000 hundredweight, about 1 percent below the June 1 forecast, 1 percent below the 1956 crop and 5 percent below average. In Delaware, heavy digging was underway during the first week of July. Most of the acreage in the State is irrigated. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, weather during June was dry. As of July 1, prospects were lower than a month earlier. A larger-than-usual proportion of the crop will be harvested this year after July 1. Harvest in the Panhandle area of Texas was underway the first week of July, about a week to 10 days later than usual.

The production of late summer potatoes is forecast at 31,229,000 hundredweight, 8 percent below the 1956 crop and 5 percent below the 1949-55 average. The decline from 1956 production is due primarily to lower yields in prospect in 1957. The yield per acreage is forecast at 167 hundredweight--14 hundredweight under the record yield of 181 harvested in 1956. The 1949-55 average yield is 153 hundredweight. The acreage for harvest this year, at 186,900 acres, is slightly less than the 187,700 acres harvested last year.

In Massachusetts, the late summer crop is early and harvest will get underway in late July. On Long Island the crop was planted quite early. Rainfall has been light since May 20. Irrigation facilities have been used to full capacity, but because of the above-normal temperatures, growers have had a difficult time supplying enough water to keep potatoes growing satisfactorily. The July 1 reported condition is the lowest since 1949. The total acreage on Long Island has been divided into late summer and fall crops on the basis of the 3-year (1954-56) average percentages of the total acreage harvested before October 1 and after October 1. In New Jersey, hot, dry weather has lowered yield prospects. Potatoes grown with the aid of irrigation, about three quarters of the total acreage, made fairly good progress but the fields without irrigation show the effects of the dry weather. Scattered digging of a limited acreage of Cobblers will probably get underway after mid-July with Chippewas around the last week of July and Katahdins, the leading variety, around the first of August. The Pennsylvania late summer acreage has not had sufficient moisture for best growing conditions but nevertheless has made fair progress to date. In Ohio, weather conditions have been generally favorable. Harvest will be well underway in southern Ohio areas by the middle of July. Potatoes in Bay County, Michigan, were planted rather early and stands are generally excellent. Development to date has been very good. In Wisconsin, some increase in acreage of late summer potatoes has been evident. To date the late summer acreage has made good growth. Harvest in the Twin Cities area of Minnesota is expected around July 10, approximately the usual date. Stands in this area are excellent and top growth is good. In Idaho, the crop has made good progress and first harvest of "Reds" is expected about mid-July. Potatoes in Northern Colorado were planted a little later than usual because of the cool wet weather. Harvest will be later than usual this year, with very few acres expected to be harvested before August 1. In Washington, potatoes are looking good in most areas except in Yakima Valley where there was heavy hail damage. Harvest of "Reds" is expected to start about July 8 and White Rose shortly thereafter. The weather in Oregon has been favorable for the growth of the late summer acreage. The crop is making excellent progress in all areas of California. A few acres will be dug in July but movement will mostly start in August.

The acreage of fall potatoes in 1957 is placed at 862,200 acres, 1 percent below the 1956 acreage and 6 percent below the 1949-55 average. In the Eastern fall States, declines were recorded in Maine, Upstate New York and Pennsylvania. The total acreage in the Eastern States is down 5 percent from last year. In the central States, the 1957 acreage is slightly below 1956. Declines in Michigan, Wisconsin and Nebraska were about offset by an increase in North Dakota. Acreage in Minnesota in 1957 is the same as last year. The acreage in the 9 fall western States shows an increase of 2 percent over 1956. Most of the change from last year is due to the increased acreage in Idaho. Other major States show the same acreage or very little change from the 1956 figures.

The production of late spring potatoes is placed at 28,610,000 hundredweight, 1 percent below the June 1 forecast. The 1956 production was 24,330,000 hundredweight. Harvest of late spring potatoes in North Carolina was about over by July 1. These potatoes were grown under very dry conditions. The South Carolina crop is just about harvested. The season was highly favorable until digging when excessive rains took a heavy toll. Grade-out was heavy on those potatoes harvested after the heavy rain. Some acreage was left unharvested because of water damage. The harvest in the Baldwin area of Alabama was later than usual. About 5 percent of the crop was still to be harvested on July 1. In California, the Edison area produced a record yield of well matured potatoes. In Kern and Tulare Counties, the yields were good but cullage was heavier than usual. Slow demand and relatively low prices caused some acreage to be left unharvested. Harvest in this area should be finished during the first part of July. Harvest in the Riverside-San Bernadino area will be underway during the first part of July. Prospective yields in this area are less than anticipated earlier because of the rapid maturity.

The production of early spring crop in Florida and Texas is placed at 4,243,000 hundredweight, 2 percent above the June estimate and 6 percent above the 1956 figure. About 3 percent of the Florida crop was not harvested because of low prices. The 1957 winter crop is estimated at 6,810,000 hundredweight, 6 percent above the April 1 forecast and 29 percent above the 1956 crop. About 290,000 hundredweight or 4 percent of the winter production was not harvested because of low prices. The abandonment was in Florida.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1957 sweetpotato production is forecast at 16,610,000 hundredweight, 2 percent below the 1956 crop and 18 percent below average. The decline in prospective production from 1956 is the result of the smaller acreage for harvest this year. The estimate of 273,800 acres for 1957 is 4 percent below the 284,700 acres in 1956. Based on July 1 conditions, yield per acre is placed at 60.7 hundredweight compared with 59.4 hundredweight for the 1956 crop and the 1949-55 average of 54.0 hundredweight.

Smaller acreages of sweetpotatoes than last year are shown in Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and California show some increase in acreage; while New Jersey, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi have the same acreage for harvest as in 1956. Louisiana, which had 30 percent of the U.S. acreage in 1956, shows a 7 percent decline from the 85,000 acres harvested last year. North Carolina, the second largest sweetpotato State, increased acreage by 6 percent.

Dry weather during most of June hindered growth of transplants in New Jersey and Maryland. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia and in North Carolina, transplanting was under favorable conditions and plants are making rapid growth. In the Southeastern States, ample soil moisture and favorable temperature have promoted good vegetative growth of the sweetpotato vines. In Louisiana, heavy rains accompanying hurricane "Audrey" washed out some acreage, and some replanting has been done. Grass and weeds are more prevalent than usual because of frequent rains. Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas have had sufficient moisture and the sweetpotato prospects are good at this time. Weather conditions in California have been generally favorable.

SUGAR BEETS: Sugar beet production for 1957 is estimated at a record 14,805,000 tons. This is about 5 percent above the previous record 14,082,000 tons produced in 1954, 14 percent above last year and 28 percent above the 1946-55 average production. The estimated yield of 16.9 tons per acre is 0.3 ton above last year, the previous record. Although a record yield is forecast only for Colorado, estimated yields for all States are well above average with the yield estimated for Washington equal to the previous record and Utah only 0.2 ton below the previous record for that State.

Wet weather hampered planting operations over most of the sugar beet area and delayed thinning and blocking operations in some sections. However, the crop has developed well throughout the country although variability in development of the crop is pronounced in some States, notably North Dakota. With ample moisture supplies in the eastern area and adequate to abundant irrigation water supplies throughout most of the western areas the outlook for future crop development is excellent. Some light scattered hail damage has been reported in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. In California, harvest of the Imperial Valley beets is expected to be completed by the end of July, with harvest of the spring planted crop scheduled to start in early August.

Sugar beet growers, taking advantage of increased allotments over 1956, are estimated to have planted 915,400 acres of beets for production of sugar in 1957. This acreage is 10 percent above the 830,900 acres planted last year and 8 percent over the average.

Based on conditions as of July 1, it is estimated that 877,100 acres will be harvested this year. This is about 12 percent above last year and 14 percent above the average. Abandonment this year is indicated at 4.2 percent, less than last year's abandonment of 5.5 percent; the average is 9.2 percent.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 7,516,000 tons, almost 16 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. This production has been exceeded only twice - in 1952 and 1953 when over 7,600,000 tons were produced each year.

With increased plantings of the new high-yielding 223 variety in the Everglades area, a record yield of 41 tons per acre is forecast for Florida. The average yield for the United States at 26.1 tons is also a record high. The indicated Louisiana yield is only 0.4 ton below the previous high of 24.4 in 1955.

In Louisiana, plentiful rains got the crop off to a good start and growth is ahead of last year. Stands are better also, but fields are more grassy as cane was laid by with less cultivation. Hurricane "Audrey" blew down some cane in a few sections, but damage is expected to be light to negligible. The Florida crop, which is grown under controlled water conditions, is in excellent condition.

Acreage allotments for 1957 sugarcane were increased over 1956 and the acreage of sugarcane for harvest for sugar and seed is estimated to be 287,800 acres, about 14 percent over 1956 but 11 percent below average.

Florida growers are expected to harvest their entire allotments, but growers in Louisiana, as in 1955 and 1956, are not expected to utilize their full allotments.

TOBACCO: Based on July 1 crop conditions, total tobacco production is forecast at 1,661 million pounds, nearly a fourth below last year and the smallest crop since 1943. The combined acreage of tobacco for harvest this year is estimated at 1,128,300 acres, 17 percent below last year and the smallest since 1908. As in 1956, all important types are under quotas except cigar wrapper and Pennsylvania Seedleaf. Of the types under quotas, flue-cured, fire-cured, Maryland, dark air-cured types 35 and 36, and Connecticut Valley binder sustained relatively heavy cuts in allotted acreage. Further reductions came about in practically all types as a result of the Soil Bank program, into which a total of nearly 80,000 acres was signed. The Soil Bank, however, did not bring about a reduction in acreage actually planted equal to the acreage put in the program as considerable acreage was apparently absorbed that would not have been planted in any event.

Flue-cured production is forecast at 963 million pounds -- 32 percent less than 1956 and the lowest since 1943. The potential production of flue-cured has been lessened because of a marked decrease in the planting of certain high-yielding varieties. Extensive rains in Georgia have damaged the crop, particularly on bottom land. The crop in the Carolinas' Border Belt got off to a comparatively good start and has progressed favorably. Dry weather in the Eastern Belt of North Carolina has brought about uneven growth, some premature buttoning, and considerable burning of lower leaves. The Old Belt experienced a late start but the growing season has been good.

Flue-cured acreage is currently placed at 661,600 acres, down 24 percent from 1956 and the lowest since 1932. Allotted acreage of flue-cured at about 711,000 acres was about 20 percent below 1956, representing the heaviest year-to-year cut since 1948 and making the third consecutive season in which allotments have been reduced. Nearly 46,000 acres were placed in the Soil Bank.

The present outlook points to a burley crop of 490 million pounds. Should current prospects materialize this year's crop would be 3 percent below production in 1956 and second only to 1955 as the smallest crop in a decade. Persistent rains in Kentucky have caused shallow rooting and some of the crop is blooming too early. Moisture supplies have been ample to excessive in the burley areas of Ohio and Indiana where growth has progressed favorably. Prospects in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee are quite promising.

Burley growers have set about 306,400 acres this season. This compares with an estimated 309,800 acres harvested last year. Allotments are essentially the same as in 1956 and 1955. Only about 7,000 acres of this type tobacco have been placed in the Soil Bank.

Maryland, type 32, production is presently set at 34.1 million pounds, compared with an estimated 38.5 million produced in 1956. Earlier plantings show good growth and uniform stands; however, many late fields have poor stands and need rain.

Maryland tobacco, indicated at 39,000 acres, is 5,000 below the acreage harvested in 1956, reflecting in large measure a 10 percent cut in allotments. Maryland growers participated heavily in the Soil Bank, signing up nearly 6,000 acres.

Prospective production of fire-cured tobacco at 50.3 million pounds is 29 percent less than realized the previous season. The dark air-cured crop is forecast at 24.4 million pounds or 28 percent below the 1956 poundage. Areas producing fire-cured and dark air-cured have had excess rains generally.

Fire-cured acreage for harvest this season at 37,800 acres and dark air-cured at 18,700 acres are down 20 and 17 percent, respectively.

Cigar filler production is placed at 54.7 million pounds which is about 5 percent lower than last year. In the Lancaster area of Pennsylvania, most of the crop has been set and is growing well. Growers of cigar filler types expect to harvest 33,700 acres which compares with 34,000 harvested last year.

Current expectations from the cigar binder crop at 27.2 million pounds are a fifth less than production a year ago and the smallest on records going back to 1919. Total cigar binder acreage at 17,700 is 7 percent below 1956, thereby continuing a general downward trend which began in 1951. Binder acreage is down about 25 percent in the Connecticut Valley but up about 4 percent in Wisconsin. Allotments for the two areas were set separately for the 1957 crops.

Present conditions indicate a 16.9 million pound cigar wrapper crop, compared with last year's 17.2 million pound crop. Conditions in the Connecticut Valley have been quite favorable for cigar tobacco, including both filler and wrapper types.

Producers of cigar wrapper tobacco plan to harvest 13,200 acres--8,000 acres in the Connecticut Valley and 5,200 in the Georgia-Florida area. Last year's total for the two areas amounted to 13,300 acres--7,900 and 5,400 acres, respectively.

HOPS: Production for 1957 is forecast at 42,060,000 pounds, 10 percent above last year, but 18 percent below average. Indicated yields are below last year in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho but somewhat higher in California.

Acreage is greater than last year in all hops producing States. Total acreage in production is estimated at 27,600, 14 percent above last year but 23 percent below average.

In Washington, cool, damp weather prevailed until mid-June, Vines generally are growing well but hot dry weather is needed to prevent development of mildew. The indicated yield is below last year primarily because of new plantings and reactivated yards which naturally yield less than established yards. California hops have made rather slow progress because of cool rainy weather in May. The crop was badly hit by mildew, but recent hot weather has improved the situation. Oregon growers report that hops are budding out early. Growing conditions have generally been favorable although there is more mildew in Fuggle yards than for several years. Idaho had a wet spring which was conducive to mildew, but in general, most yards appear good. Light yielding new acreage contributed considerably to the lighter average yield for the State.

PASTURES: Pastures showed further improvement during June as a result of very favorable weather over most of the country. Conditions of pastures on July 1 averaged 90 percent of normal, equal to 1951 but otherwise the highest in the past 10 years. The July 1 condition was 19 points above last year and 7 points above average. Seasonally, pastures improved 2 points from a month earlier in contrast to a usual 1 point decline from June 1 to July 1. The moisture situation was very favorable over much of the country during June. However, pastures are short in the Northern and Central Atlantic Coast States, southern New Mexico, and western Texas.

In the North Atlantic Coast States, pastures deteriorated during June due to dry weather. Pasture condition was well below normal, especially in southwestern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, eastern Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and extending down into eastern Virginia. The July 1 condition in the North Atlantic States was reported at 78 percent of normal, compared with 87 percent a year earlier and the average of 85 percent.

In the North Central States, pastures improved during the month from the already good condition that existed a month earlier. The reported July 1 condition in the East North Central States was 95 percent of normal, 2 points above June 1 and 5 points above the same date last year. In the West North Central States, the condition was 93 percent compared with only 60 percent a year earlier and the July 1 average of 86 percent. In the western Corn Belt, which suffered from dry weather a year earlier, the favorable moisture situation this year has created some problem with weeds which have recovered from the dry weather more rapidly than pasture feed.

In the Great Plains and South Central States, pastures are in the best condition in several years. However, a very dry situation still exists in the Trans Pecos area of western Texas and extending into southern and eastern New Mexico.

In the Pacific and Rocky Mountain regions, pastures are in generally good shape and supplying plentiful grazing. However, pastures are becoming dry in the Sacramento Valley of California. The condition of pastures in the Western States was 88 percent on July 1 compared with 86 on June 1 and the July 1 average of 80 percent.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms during June totaled 12,662 million pounds, the highest for this month since 1945 and 3 percent above the 1946-55 average. Output exceeded June 1956 production of 12,490 million pounds by 1 percent. Milk flow declined seasonally from May to June at a slightly faster rate than a year earlier and average. The faster decline this year is reflected by a downward seasonal trend in the rate per cow and a continuing decline in the number of milk cows.

During June, milk production was at a daily rate of 2.47 pounds per capita compared with 2.48 pounds a year earlier and the average of 2.67 pounds. For the first 6 months of 1957, a record total of 67.3 billion pounds of milk was produced compared with the previous record of 66.8 billion pounds for the comparable period in 1956.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES, JUNE 1957, WITH COMPARISONS 1/
(in millions of pounds)

State	June average 1946-55	June 1956	May 1957	June 1957	State	June average 1946-55	June 1956	May 1957	June 1957
N.Y.	936	1,041	1,031	979	Ga.	104	102	109	102
N.J.	100	100	113	99	Ky.	251	265	289	284
Pa.	538	610	675	611	Tenn.	235	241	274	252
Ohio	548	565	587	565	Ala.	120	110	110	105
Ind.	385	375	390	381	Miss.	144	152	153	148
Ill.	526	492	546	512	Ark.	133	128	126	126
Mich.	556	536	531	534	Okla.	199	166	165	149
Wis.	1,711	1,761	1,863	1,803	Texas	316	264	297	271
Minn.	911	956	1,020	973	Mont.	64	55	52	57
Iowa	661	636	690	681	Idaho	134	148	157	152
Mo.	425	429	422	419	Wyo.	26	22	20	22
N.Dak.	226	224	196	227	Colo.	93	83	86	85
S.Dak.	171	155	160	165	Utah	67	72	74	73
Nebr.	254	245	253	251	Wash.	183	180	196	184
Kans.	256	215	232	210	Oreg.	136	122	125	123
Va.	187	189	196	195	Calif.	576	653	713	680
W.Va.	85	84	83	81	Other States	788	908	960	947
N.C.	145	154	170	161					
S.C.	52	52	58	55	U.S.	12,242	12,490	13,122	12,662

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 21.73 pounds on July 1. Output continued at record levels for that date over much of the country. Production per cow lagged behind last year in only the North Atlantic States. Seasonally, production dropped off more sharply than usual from June 1 to July 1 in all areas of the country except the West North Central and South Atlantic States. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow declined 6 percent from June 1 to July 1 compared with the average decrease of 5 percent. On July 1, milk production per cow was 11 percent above average for that date, with gains ranging from 7 percent in the North Atlantic to 13 percent in the West.

Crop correspondents reported that 77.3 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on July 1, compared with 76.6 percent a year earlier, and the July 1 average of 76.4 percent. Reporters in the Western States only milked a smaller proportion of the milk cows in herds than July 1, 1956.

Among the 35 States with monthly milk production estimates available, June production equaled or exceeded the record high in 9 States, but was below average in 18 States. Wisconsin was the leading milk producing State with 1,803 million pounds in June, exceeding the high level of the past two years. New York was second with 979 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 973 million, Iowa with 601 million, and California with 600 million pounds.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,038 million eggs in June -- 1 percent more than in June last year. Increases over last year were 5 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the West. Production decreased 2 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central and was about the same as last year in the South Central States. Aggregate egg production -- January through June -- was 2 percent above last year and about the same as the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production in June was 17.7 eggs per layer, compared with 17.4 last year and the average for the month of 16.4 eggs. All regions show increases over last year. Increases were 2 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and West and 1 percent in the West North Central, South Atlantic and South Central.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 284 million layers during June, compared with 285 million last year and the average of 298 million layers. Increases in number of layers from a year ago were 3 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic regions and 1 percent in the West. These increases were offset by decreases of 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Central States.

Numbers of layers on July 1 totaled about 279 million birds, compared with 281 million last year and the average of 291 million birds. July 1 layers, compared with a year earlier, were up 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the West. These increases were offset by decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Central States. The disappearance of layers from June 1 to July 1 was 10.2 million, compared with 8.2 million during this period last year. The rate of lay per 100 layers on farms July 1 was 57.3 eggs, compared with 56.1 a year earlier and the average of 52.0 eggs.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JULY 1							
			Thousands				
1946-55 (Av.	45,188	56,136	80,696	28,620	50,104	30,080	290,825
1956	51,131	53,444	72,455	28,540	41,274	33,728	280,572
1957	48,777	51,940	74,173	29,471	40,947	34,002	279,310
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1							
			Number				
1946-55 (Av.)	53.5	53.7	54.5	47.2	45.2	55.3	52.0
1956	56.0	56.2	58.3	53.5	51.0	59.8	56.1
1957	56.8	57.8	60.0	53.4	51.3	61.8	57.3

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 29.0 cents per dozen, the same as a month earlier but well below the 36.4 cents in June a year earlier. This was the lowest mid-June price since 1944. Egg markets improved generally during the week ending June 19. During the following week price trends were mixed. In the East, prices closed from 2½ cents higher on large extras to 4 cents lower on medium and small eggs. In the mid-West, prices were unchanged to 2½ cents lower, with the full decline on large extras at Chicago. On the W st Coast there was a tendency toward firmness, but prices were tempered by values at central western points.

Farmers received an average of 19.4 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-June, compared with 19.8 cents a year earlier and 18.4 cents last month. Farm chickens averaged 13.3 cents per pound and commercial broilers averaged 20.7 cents, compared with 18.0 cents and 20.2 cents respectively, in June last year. During June, broiler supplies were in fair balance with demand and trading was normal with prices steady. Demand for hens was modest and movement was light.

Turkey prices on June 15 averaged 23.4 cents per pound live weight, compared with 29.1 cents a year earlier and 24.9 cents in May. The trade in ready-to-cook turkeys during June was slow, with liberal offerings at generally lower prices. Fryer-roaster turkey prices were relatively stable during the month.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration was $3.48 per hundred pounds in mid-June, compared with $3.63 in June last year. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, and turkey-feed ratios were all less favorable to poultry producers than a year earlier. The broiler-feed ratio, however, was more favorable than it was a year ago.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-57

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums (including sirup)	Wheat		
					Winter	Spring	All
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	88,279	33,460	12,739	15,679	37,681	14,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	17,178	53,273
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	16,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	15,004	36,020	13,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,413	34,563	16,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,741	12,301	18,038	41,125	18,624	59,749
1945	87,625	41,739	10,454	14,498	47,024	18,143	65,167
1946	87,585	42,812	10,380	13,403	48,371	18,734	67,105
1947	82,888	37,855	10,955	10,850	54,935	19,584	74,519
1948	84,778	39,280	11,905	12,679	52,963	19,455	72,418
1949	85,595	37,794	9,872	10,789	54,414	21,496	75,910
1950	81,818	39,306	11,155	15,414	43,250	18,357	61,607
1951	80,729	35,233	9,424	13,995	40,093	21,780	61,873
1952	80,940	37,012	8,236	10,737	50,895	20,235	71,130
1953	80,459	37,536	8,680	12,230	46,933	20,907	67,840
1954	80,186	40,551	13,370	18,173	39,218	15,138	54,356
1955	79,530	39,243	14,564	20,889	33,700	13,585	47,285
1956	75,950	33,639	12,827	17,214	35,637	14,180	49,817
1957 1/	72,289	35,774	14,964	25,644	31,075	12,086	43,161

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243	1,999.7
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058	1,410.2
1941	3,573	1,214	3,266	22,236	73,136	1,306.5
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827	1,377.3
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004	1,458.0
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,617	77,639	1,749.9
1945	1,850	1,499	3,785	17,029	76,697	1,820.7
1946	1,597	1,582	2,432	17,584	73,741	1,960.8
1947	1,991	1,708	4,129	21,330	74,666	1,851.6
1948	2,058	1,804	4,973	22,911	71,817	1,553.6
1949	1,554	1,858	5,048	27,439	72,821	1,623.2
1950	1,753	1,637	4,090	17,843	75,150	1,599.0
1951	1,722	1,996	3,904	26,949	75,063	1,779.9
1952	1,393	1,997	3,304	25,921	75,147	1,771.8
1953	1,430	2,159	4,570	24,341	74,997	1,632.9
1954	1,795	2,550	5,663	19,251	73,721	1,667.5
1955	2,049	1,826	4,981	16,928	75,360	1,494.5
1956	1,636	1,564	5,545	15,615	73,627	1,365.1
1957 1/	1,721	1,350	5,335	---	73,499	1,128.3

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-57-CONTINUED

Year	Beans dry edible	Peas dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone	Sugar beets
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	1,679	169	9,565	4,315	3,168	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	4,807	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	5,889	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	9,894	3,382	4,329	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	10,397	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,245	1,582	3,851	555
1945	1,487	518	13,056	10,740	1,486	3,853	713
1946	1,622	492	11,706	9,932	1,218	3,883	802
1947	1,778	513	13,052	11,411	1,156	4,094	879
1948	1,938	298	11,987	10,682	1,189	3,824	694
1949	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,762	687
1950	1,511	238	15,048	13,807	1,177	2,633	925
1951	1,403	300	15,176	13,615	905	2,510	691
1952	1,253	208	15,958	14,435	801	1,838	665
1953	1,379	258	16,394	14,829	830	1,796	745
1954	1,533	259	18,541	17,047	899	1,824	876
1955	1,502	281	19,658	18,620	895	1,890	740
1956	1,409	342	21,970	20,926	921	1,640	785
1957 1/	1,415	256	22,551	21,650	---	1,832	877

Year	Sorgo for sirup	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	59 crops harvested 2/	59 crops planted or grown 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	189	418.0	2,812.8	728.0	322,109	342,870
1940	186	371.9	2,832.1	647.7	331,731	348,050
1941	176	396.6	2,692.6	730.9	335,513	347,857
1942	221	428.7	2,670.8	687.0	339,508	351,521
1943	207	429.9	3,239.0	856.6	347,966	361,730
1944	187	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	352,868	365,834
1945	146	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	345,546	356,324
1946	154	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	343,012	353,041
1947	131	425.2	2,001.3	546.6	346,380	356,182
1948	80	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	348,047	359,484
1949	53	396.8	1,755.3	472.1	352,284	365,118
1950	58	379.5	1,697.9	489.4	336,435	353,008
1951	46	347.9	1,348.5	312.0	336,078	361,762
1952	39	363.7	1,397.4	321.5	341,312	355,212
1953	38	366.0	1,536.4	343.0	340,660	358,833
1954	43	329.3	1,412.6	332.1	338,214	354,546
1955	50	302.9	1,413.6	341.4	332,880	353,899
1956	38	267.2	1,385.5	284.7	319,307	345,796
1957 1/	---	3/287.8	1,400.1	273.8	4/320,037	333,331

1/Preliminary. 2/Includes the principal crops in addition to various minor crops. 3/For sugar and seed only. 4/Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sorgo for sirup, sugarcane for sirup, broomcorn, 29 commercial vegetables, and cotton (acreage in cultivation July 1 less 10-year average abandonment).

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1956 AND 1957

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	11	10	91	95	1	1	---	---
N.H.	9	10	9	10	---	---	---	---
Vt.	59	59	41	46	---	---	---	---
Mass.	28	28	10	11	---	---	---	---
R.I.	6	6	1	1	---	---	---	---
Conn.	39	41	9	10	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	707	679	606	697	67	57	---	---
N.J.	190	170	45	43	30	29	16.0	16.0
Pa.	1,301	1,249	805	821	238	226	---	---
Ohio	3,639	3,457	1,168	1,156	122	120	---	---
Ind.	4,822	4,484	1,327	1,208	93	123	---	---
Ill.	8,829	8,388	3,239	2,883	120	150	---	---
Mich.	2,016	1,855	1,093	1,049	100	90	---	---
Wis.	2,772	2,717	2,850	2,736	74	55	---	---
Minn.	5,792	5,966	4,518	4,292	1,010	939	---	---
Iowa	10,766	10,228	5,934	5,459	24	27	---	---
Mo.	3,985	3,507	2,141	1,756	518	461	2.2	2.0
N.Dak.	1,363	1,322	1,797	1,995	3,226	3,710	---	---
S.Dak.	4,055	4,014	3,730	3,320	613	564	---	---
Nebr.	6,244	4,995	2,203	1,652	280	241	---	---
Kans.	1,694	1,575	1,383	1,383	806	887	1.0	1.3
Del.	152	141	9	8	19	21	---	---
Md.	481	462	74	70	91	96	4.0	4.5
Va.	824	799	246	234	129	126	16.9	17.4
W.Va.	171	149	73	71	15	14	---	---
N.C.	1,982	1,883	714	700	70	73	36	38
S.C.	1,002	922	911	902	44	62	17	15
Ga.	2,736	2,654	750	720	14	18	17	14
Fla.	587	564	188	188	---	---	2.5	2.0
Ky.	1,848	1,589	185	152	139	146	5	5
Tenn.	1,756	1,580	692	644	107	107	11	10
Ala.	2,276	2,162	519	503	---	---	14	14
Miss.	1,593	1,513	602	602	22	22	20	20
Ark.	685	569	713	699	55	77	5.2	4.9
La.	634	621	234	239	---	---	89	82
Okla.	346	225	1,222	1,259	378	461	2.3	2
Texas	1,958	1,743	2,322	2,508	268	351	20	17
Mont.	180	173	406	447	1,165	1,713	---	---
Idaho	60	64	206	206	516	640	---	---
Wyo.	67	66	141	140	120	125	---	---
Colo.	438	460	208	198	508	574	---	---
N.Mex.	65	72	26	30	25	30	---	---
Ariz.	46	41	25	25	224	231	---	---
Utah	45	47	41	43	155	175	---	---
Nev.	4	4	11	11	22	20	---	---
Wash.	38	44	212	265	659	758	---	---
Oreg.	40	38	396	421	620	645	---	---
Calif.	216	240	522	574	2,025	2,146	12	13
U. S.	78,557	73,585	44,648	42,482	14,712	16,311	291.1	278.1

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1956 AND 1957 - Continued

State	Winter wheat 1/		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	329	266	---	---	---	---	---	---	329	266
N.J.	70	62	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	62
Pa.	619	563	---	---	---	---	---	---	619	563
Ohio	1,604	1,476	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,604	1,476
Ind.	1,211	1,235	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,211	1,235
Ill.	1,624	1,770	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,624	1,770
Mich.	1,058	1,005	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,058	1,005
Wis.	26	26	31	34	---	---	31	34	57	60
Minn.	43	38	712	686	48	115	664	571	755	724
Iowa	134	126	12	8	---	---	12	8	146	134
Mo.	1,895	1,990	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,895	1,990
N.Dak.	---	---	7,558	6,470	1,276	1,633	6,282	4,837	7,558	6,470
S.Dak.	424	420	2,313	1,669	210	113	2,103	1,556	2,737	2,089
Nebr.	3,531	3,319	18	16	---	---	18	16	3,549	3,335
Kans.	10,907	6,871	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,907	6,871
Del.	33	31	---	---	---	---	---	---	33	31
Md.	185	174	---	---	---	---	---	---	185	174
Va.	290	270	---	---	---	---	---	---	290	270
W.Va.	48	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	48	37
N.C.	388	372	---	---	---	---	---	---	388	372
S.C.	187	196	---	---	---	---	---	---	187	196
Ga.	125	112	---	---	---	---	---	---	125	112
Ky.	297	285	---	---	---	---	---	---	297	285
Tenn.	243	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	243	238
Ala.	100	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	150
Miss.	44	190	---	---	---	---	---	---	44	190
Ark.	125	215	---	---	---	---	---	---	125	215
La.	60	132	---	---	---	---	---	---	60	132
Okla.	4,972	4,226	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,972	4,226
Texas	4,050	3,159	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,050	3,159
Mont.	1,885	1,904	3,872	2,474	1,017	590	2,855	1,884	5,757	4,378
Idaho	780	679	563	490	---	---	563	490	1,343	1,169
Wyo.	289	266	55	40	---	---	55	40	344	306
Colo.	3,184	2,070	57	55	---	---	57	55	3,241	2,125
N.Mex.	450	374	18	19	---	---	18	19	468	393
Ariz.	64	60	---	---	---	---	---	---	64	60
Utah	282	228	86	80	---	---	86	80	368	308
Nev.	2	4	12	15	---	---	12	15	14	19
Wash.	1,819	1,764	731	219	---	---	731	219	2,550	1,983
Oreg.	713	663	206	107	---	---	206	107	919	770
Calif.	413	310	---	---	---	---	---	---	413	310
U.S.	44,503	37,276	16,244	12,382	2,551	2,451	13,693	9,931	60,747	49,658

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1956 AND 1957 - Continued

State	Flaxseed 1/		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Acres	Acres
Maine	---	---	---	---	5	4	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	121	106	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,800	23,000
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mich.	---	---	---	---	517	---	---	---	69,900	73,000
Wis.	9	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,900	8,400
Minn.	1,080	886	---	---	---	---	6	7	67,100	75,000
Iowa	25	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mo.	---	---	4.5	3.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Dak.	3,693	3,730	---	---	---	---	5	4	35,100	39,000
S.Dak.	878	773	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,500	5,300
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	64	63	---	---	58,900	63,000
Kans.	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,300	9,000
Miss.	---	---	46	31	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	384	338	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	454	422	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	36	25	417	350	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mont.	90	88	---	---	12	11	6	4	52,200	58,000
Idaho	---	---	---	---	114	117	150	106	81,300	91,000
Wyo.	---	---	---	---	54	59	5	3	34,900	38,000
Colo.	---	---	---	---	202	192	18	20	131,300	141,000
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	37	28	---	---	2/	2/
Ariz.	1	1	---	---	8	2	---	---	---	---
Utah	---	---	---	---	10	12	---	---	28,200	31,000
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Wash.	---	---	---	---	38	45	156	115	30,900	34,000
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	10	17,800	19,000
Calif.	48	35	292	231	278	274	7	4	179,000	201,000
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,800	6,700
U.S.	5,862	5,565	1,597.5	1,375.6	1,460	1,471	361	273	830,900	915,400

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall. 2/ Included in "Other States".

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	13	11	10	35.7	31.0	35.0	464	341	350
N.H.	12	9	10	44.4	40.0	47.0	542	360	470
Vt.	60	59	59	47.1	45.0	53.0	2,821	2,655	3,127
Mass.	34	28	28	48.9	47.0	53.0	1,639	1,316	1,484
R.I.	7	6	6	42.3	42.0	38.0	300	252	228
Conn.	40	39	41	46.3	49.0	46.0	1,855	1,911	1,886
N.Y.	663	696	668	43.5	49.0	52.0	28,930	34,104	34,736
N.J.	188	188	169	47.0	64.0	52.0	8,827	12,032	8,788
Pa.	1,335	1,281	1,243	46.3	56.0	54.0	61,817	71,736	67,122
Ohio	3,578	3,595	3,415	53.0	60.0	58.0	190,334	215,700	198,070
Ind.	4,635	4,783	4,353	51.6	62.0	50.0	239,414	296,546	217,650
Ill.	8,977	8,804	8,276	53.5	68.0	52.0	481,137	598,672	430,352
Mich.	1,731	2,004	1,844	41.2	51.0	49.0	71,714	102,204	90,356
Wis.	2,571	2,740	2,685	50.4	61.0	50.0	129,429	167,140	134,250
Minn.	5,440	5,734	5,865	45.1	57.5	44.0	245,618	329,705	258,060
Iowa	10,740	10,229	10,127	50.6	51.0	53.0	544,574	521,679	536,731
Mo.	4,119	3,946	3,433	35.8	48.0	37.0	147,613	189,408	127,021
N.Dak.	1,209	1,342	1,302	20.8	23.5	22.0	25,202	31,537	28,644
S.Dak.	3,917	3,784	3,935	26.8	28.0	28.0	104,544	105,952	110,180
Nebr.	7,074	5,312	4,887	29.2	22.0	33.0	207,417	116,864	161,271
Kans.	2,393	1,527	1,496	24.2	21.0	24.0	58,182	32,067	35,904
Del.	152	150	140	40.5	65.0	57.0	6,248	9,750	7,980
Md.	479	477	458	44.1	60.0	52.0	21,134	28,620	23,816
Va.	978	822	789	37.8	48.0	43.0	37,018	39,456	33,927
W.Va.	237	170	148	40.2	50.0	47.0	9,512	8,500	6,956
N.C.	2,177	1,968	1,850	29.4	41.0	37.0	64,145	80,688	68,450
S.C.	1,302	975	897	19.2	21.0	27.0	25,089	20,475	24,219
Ga.	3,037	2,711	2,630	16.2	24.0	25.0	48,978	65,064	65,750
Fla.	608	580	557	14.6	21.0	21.0	8,873	12,180	11,697
Ky.	2,157	1,836	1,561	35.6	46.0	39.0	76,995	84,456	60,879
Tenn.	2,032	1,716	1,493	28.8	32.5	30.0	58,540	55,770	44,790
Ala.	2,485	2,267	2,154	18.8	25.0	27.0	46,474	56,675	58,158
Miss.	1,938	1,566	1,488	20.4	25.0	23.0	39,224	39,150	34,224
Ark.	1,057	670	556	20.2	27.0	19.0	21,581	18,090	10,564
La.	765	626	601	19.1	26.5	26.0	14,244	16,589	15,626
Okla.	856	321	205	18.5	16.5	15.5	16,371	5,296	3,178
Texas	2,392	1,831	1,703	18.4	15.0	23.0	43,882	27,465	39,169
Mont.	172	171	166	16.0	17.5	22.0	2,756	2,992	3,652
Idaho	34	59	63	54.0	66.0	63.0	1,853	3,894	3,969
Wyo.	56	64	63	19.2	22.0	24.0	1,075	1,408	1,512
Colo.	509	408	437	27.0	44.0	46.0	13,531	17,952	20,102
N.Mex.	74	58	67	16.2	20.0	22.0	1,171	1,160	1,474
Ariz.	34	45	40	14.9	33.0	33.0	525	1,485	1,320
Utah	32	44	45	41.8	48.0	54.0	1,396	2,112	2,430
Nev.	3	4	4	36.1	50.0	40.0	96	200	160
Wash.	24	38	44	60.6	74.0	77.0	1,470	2,812	3,388
Oreg.	28	40	38	45.8	60.0	59.0	1,290	2,400	2,242
Calif.	96	216	240	42.8	67.0	65.0	4,637	14,472	15,600
U.S.	82,451	75,950	72,289	37.8	45.4	41.7	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,011,912

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	380	310	251	28.0	31.0	34.0	10,624	9,610	8,534
N.J.	73	52	50	25.3	29.0	31.0	1,823	1,508	1,550
Pa.	840	577	548	23.4	27.0	28.0	19,425	15,579	15,344
Chio	2,061	1,526	1,434	24.8	26.0	28.0	50,834	39,676	40,152
Ind.	1,508	1,186	1,222	23.7	30.0	28.5	35,497	35,580	34,827
Ill.	1,645	1,608	1,721	23.5	37.0	25.0	39,204	59,496	43,025
Mich.	1,204	1,043	991	26.8	30.0	30.0	32,201	31,290	29,730
Wis.	30	24	24	24.0	27.5	27.0	726	660	648
Minn.	67	37	33	19.7	24.0	23.0	1,304	888	759
Iowa	184	115	116	21.2	18.0	26.0	3,854	2,070	3,016
Mo.	1,424	1,660	1,693	21.6	30.0	26.0	30,959	49,800	44,018
S.Dak.	324	317	365	15.7	13.0	22.0	5,132	4,121	8,030
Nebr.	3,877	3,308	2,812	20.4	19.0	27.0	78,974	62,852	75,924
Kans.	12,233	9,244	5,084	15.8	15.5	18.5	194,916	143,282	94,054
Del.	54	31	29	20.2	31.0	30.0	1,060	961	870
Md.	277	172	162	20.8	27.5	27.0	5,620	4,730	4,374
Va.	377	268	247	20.6	27.0	21.0	7,588	7,236	5,187
W.Va.	63	40	31	20.3	24.0	24.0	1,264	960	744
N.C.	384	362	344	18.6	25.5	20.0	7,144	9,231	6,880
S.C.	170	179	186	16.8	22.5	18.5	2,847	4,028	3,441
Ga.	134	116	102	15.6	21.0	17.0	2,091	2,436	1,734
Ky.	266	207	199	18.1	26.5	24.0	4,751	5,486	4,776
Tenn.	256	205	195	16.0	22.5	18.0	4,063	4,612	3,510
Ala.	18	80	120	18.0	23.0	19.0	327	1,840	2,280
Miss.	16	18	162	22.4	28.0	25.0	383	504	4,050
Ark.	41	96	158	17.4	28.5	18.5	770	2,736	2,923
La.	1/ 17	35	105	1/22.0	20.0	18.0	1/374	700	1,890
Okla.	5,439	4,198	3,400	12.9	16.0	12.5	72,900	67,168	42,500
Texas	4,022	2,111	2,259	10.8	12.5	15.0	47,339	26,388	33,885
Mont.	1,541	1,216	1,812	20.8	20.5	26.0	32,575	24,928	47,112
Idaho	814	662	589	24.6	28.0	29.5	19,903	18,536	17,376
Wyo.	257	238	226	18.7	18.5	22.0	4,757	4,403	4,972
Colo.	2,356	1,636	1,423	16.4	11.0	22.5	39,404	17,996	32,018
N.Mex.	266	114	105	7.6	8.0	13.5	2,526	912	1,418
Ariz.	25	58	55	25.1	30.0	31.0	617	1,740	1,705
Utah	309	256	210	17.1	17.0	19.0	5,264	4,352	3,990
Nev.	4	2	4	26.5	31.0	28.0	119	62	112
Wash.	2,138	1,315	1,683	28.5	29.5	36.0	60,845	38,792	60,588
Oreg.	807	622	634	26.8	31.5	33.0	21,666	19,593	20,922
Calif.	588	393	291	19.0	21.0	21.5	11,137	8,253	6,256
U.S.	46,477	35,637	31,075	18.6	20.6	23.0	862,471	734,995	715,124

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	58	30	33	24.4	26.0	26.5	1,422	780	874
Minn.	929	644	560	16.9	24.0	19.0	15,722	15,456	10,640
Iowa	15	10	8	19.3	17.5	22.0	277	175	176
N.Dak.	7,362	5,609	4,768	12.6	17.5	17.0	92,693	98,158	81,056
S.Dak.	2,950	1,264	1,517	10.9	9.0	16.0	32,308	11,376	24,272
Nebr.	61	16	14	13.4	12.0	15.0	827	192	210
Mont.	3,500	2,586	1,837	15.2	17.0	19.0	52,856	43,962	34,903
Idaho	615	538	479	32.0	38.0	39.0	19,625	20,444	18,681
Wyo.	82	45	36	17.0	15.5	19.0	1,409	698	684
Colo.	101	47	49	18.4	18.0	24.0	1,874	846	1,176
N. Mex.	19	15	17	14.4	13.0	13.0	269	195	221
Utah	86	79	74	31.8	37.0	34.0	2,720	2,923	2,516
Nev.	12	11	14	28.6	32.0	30.0	352	352	420
Wash.	496	713	214	22.8	29.5	30.0	11,213	21,034	6,420
Oreg.	211	194	101	24.8	31.0	29.0	5,147	6,014	2,929
U. S.	16,504	11,801	9,721	14.6	18.9	19.1	238,892	222,605	185,178

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	45	46	110	13.6	19.0	18.0	647	874	1,980
N. Dak.	2,120	1,225	1,568	11.6	16.0	16.0	25,774	19,600	25,088
S. Dak.	230	130	110	11.0	8.0	16.0	2,629	1,040	1,760
Mont.	1/ 142	978	527	1/ 17.2	18.5	19.0	1/ 2,940	18,093	10,963
U.S.	2,423	2,379	2,365	11.7	16.6	16.8	29,637	39,607	39,791

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter Hard red	Winter Soft red	Spring Hard red	Spring Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1946-55	548,832	190,016	202,068	30,143	159,940	1,131,000
1956	442,376	185,552	175,471	39,902	153,906	997,207
1957 2/	419,345	173,912	156,978	40,127	149,731	940,093

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1957.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1

State	Corn for grain			Old wheat		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	4	1	---	---	---	---
N.H.	8	6	---	---	---	---
Vt.	11	8	4	---	---	---
Mass.	53	40	25	---	---	---
R.I.	8	9	---	---	---	---
Conn.	60	34	24	---	---	---
N.Y.	2,210	3,164	3,550	815	565	721
N.J.	1,898	850	3,181	108	93	60
Pa.	13,705	11,936	17,956	1,527	958	779
Ohio	45,847	65,698	65,568	1,704	651	1,190
Ind.	66,847	91,354	106,442	689	516	356
Ill.	133,183	199,024	244,645	779	520	595
Mich.	17,207	26,319	29,543	1,673	559	939
Wis.	20,268	18,676	42,336	437	255	274
Minn.	65,233	121,416	141,383	1,652	670	1,119
Iowa	204,699	234,629	228,786	181	71	67
Mo.	36,266	36,317	50,387	1,210	721	498
N.Dak.	2,207	2,904	4,033	17,736	16,400	18,841
S.Dak.	30,756	30,668	42,188	6,156	2,609	2,150
Nebr.	73,975	44,885	43,640	3,514	6,260	6,935
Kans.	14,413	5,735	4,280	8,367	2,568	6,448
Del.	954	525	1,685	10	9	10
Md.	3,104	1,789	4,457	112	95	95
Va.	6,985	4,241	7,751	352	232	289
W.Va.	2,038	1,223	1,661	182	110	115
N.C.	13,467	14,116	17,596	378	283	185
S.C.	4,662	5,762	2,581	77	42	40
Ga.	6,684	9,107	6,232	68	48	24
Fla.	568	504	688	---	---	---
Ky.	15,356	14,614	18,034	114	80	55
Tenn.	11,119	11,039	9,006	147	51	92
Ala.	6,656	11,810	7,778	4	20	18
Miss.	5,467	7,987	5,271	15	3	5
Ark.	2,868	2,457	2,093	14	15	14
La.	1,432	3,175	1,539	---	4	---
Okla.	1,540	572	371	1,454	242	1,008
Texas	3,585	4,380	1,577	956	215	528
Mont.	28	24	9	9,520	27,338	12,178
Idaho	111	130	198	1,345	954	780
Wyo.	18	63	23	578	260	714
Colo.	1,073	834	1,114	2,509	1,417	1,131
N.Mex.	144	45	53	160	71	33
Ariz.	77	200	210	8	12	17
Utah	4	10	12	508	388	509
Nev.	---	---	3	31	18	4
Wash.	67	299	79	1,132	1,396	299
Oreg.	75	134	155	784	438	384
Calif.	15	110	236	147	89	41
U.S.	816,956	988,823	1,118,383	67,156	67,246	59,540

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - CONTINUED

State	Old oats			Soybeans			Sorghum grain 1/	
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	1956	1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	345	118	286	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	18	4	4	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	109	54	39	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	12	4	3	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	12	9	5	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	4,224	4,311	3,456	10	8	11	---	---
N.J.	196	187	183	28	27	43	---	---
Pa.	4,200	6,328	4,049	34	24	23	---	---
Ohio	6,630	9,570	5,681	969	731	1,873	---	---
Ind.	6,413	9,296	7,875	1,377	658	4,170	10	8
Ill.	17,585	21,289	17,151	2,920	1,991	13,495	---	---
Mich.	8,664	11,984	6,273	76	121	294	---	---
Wis.	23,007	25,005	22,770	39	34	105	---	---
Minn.	36,108	45,528	38,544	1,263	879	6,830	---	---
Iowa	39,255	46,442	24,423	2,475	1,357	5,599	32	389
Mo.	5,710	9,176	6,741	674	332	1,565	201	561
N.Dak.	19,137	19,159	15,061	12	27	76	---	---
S.Dak.	26,336	32,583	18,119	75	112	155	98	206
Nebr.	11,698	10,023	3,741	51	19	149	950	1,369
Kans.	3,511	4,632	2,549	77	34	75	2,161	1,951
Del.	10	19	17	47	21	104	---	---
Md.	170	349	297	46	31	88	---	---
Va.	406	444	370	74	100	175	---	---
W.Va.	288	274	229	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	881	911	1,181	113	152	313	644	184
S.C.	610	758	694	40	57	74	29	9
Ga.	368	230	286	5	14	36	53	55
Fla.	---	---	---	2/ 2	8	7	---	---
Ky.	180	339	143	77	48	239	18	22
Tenn.	394	479	491	43	22	158	75	96
Ala.	180	265	224	13	43	23	79	80
Miss.	259	361	614	58	119	468	8	3
Ark.	264	662	557	116	219	543	78	35
La.	82	164	174	11	10	23	25	---
Okla.	1,347	1,316	779	7	5	2	1,296	431
Texas	2,147	1,533	1,342	---	---	12	6,674	2,484
Mont.	2,730	3,794	2,192	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	867	1,067	1,184	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	886	897	837	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	1,046	820	929	---	---	---	891	399
N.Mex.	41	18	9	---	---	---	278	140
Ariz.	17	16	18	---	---	---	339	86
Utah	273	271	170	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	18	4	12	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	634	749	696	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	854	957	1,410	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	9	28	32	---	---	---	193	98
U.S.	228,134	272,127	191,840	10,734	7,203	36,728	14,132	8,606

1/Data not available prior to 1956.
2/Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - CONTINUED

State	Old Barley			Old rye			Old flaxseed		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1948-55	1956	1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	13	4	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	265	217	213	11	8	15	---	---	---
N.J.	48	54	99	8	7	3	---	---	---
Pa.	541	906	855	28	39	40	---	---	---
Ohio	100	301	227	46	52	20	---	---	---
Ind.	68	296	188	57	85	50	---	---	---
Ill.	81	474	251	54	239	116	---	---	---
Mich.	612	277	233	132	43	99	---	---	---
Wis.	816	285	420	153	94	105	10	4	10
Minn.	3,906	4,318	5,655	150	172	238	320	80	199
Iowa	102	86	36	15	9	15	59	2	2
Mo.	186	926	591	16	42	38	---	---	---
N.Dak.	10,753	12,255	14,335	529	441	621	1,690	614	2,127
S.Dak.	5,805	1,840	2,018	487	613	320	498	202	191
Nebr.	1,389	912	502	185	290	184	---	---	---
Kans.	777	1,146	520	34	55	30	---	---	---
Del.	20	19	29	2	1	3	---	---	---
Md.	148	228	211	5	4	4	---	---	---
Va.	265	289	472	12	4	11	---	---	---
W.Va.	39	47	88	2	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	93	83	184	11	19	12	---	---	---
S.C.	16	32	59	2	3	2	---	---	---
Ga.	3	5	3	1	1	1	---	---	---
Ky.	93	118	82	9	3	4	---	---	---
Tenn.	61	75	110	9	7	14	---	---	---
Miss.	1/ 3	37	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	3	25	25	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	104	121	155	31	24	18	---	---	---
Texas	125	83	46	11	6	3	---	---	---
Mont.	4,364	8,124	7,134	19	24	7	40	67	72
Idaho	1,154	1,469	1,468	3	3	2	---	---	---
Wyo.	666	678	594	6	7	5	---	---	---
Colo.	2,004	995	543	17	18	11	---	---	---
N.Mex.	29	40	17	2	6	2	---	---	---
Ariz.	22	56	52	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	624	605	767	1	2	1	---	---	---
Nev.	43	36	46	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	328	738	889	16	16	22	---	---	---
Oreg.	606	894	1,710	35	17	44	---	---	---
Calif.	548	345	680	2	---	6	---	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---
U.S.	36,828	39,439	41,546	2,102	2,354	2,066	2,623	969	2,601

1/ Short-time average.

OATS

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	81	73	76	38.6	56.0	43.0	3,145	4,088	3,268
N.H.	3	1	1	35.6	40.0	38.0	118	40	38
Vt.	24	11	12	33.5	39.0	36.0	807	429	432
Mass.	4	2	2	36.0	42.0	37.0	132	84	74
Conn.	3	1	1	32.4	39.0	30.0	91	39	30
N.Y.	698	561	651	38.0	44.0	47.0	26,820	24,684	30,597
N.J.	37	34	33	35.4	38.5	32.0	1,305	1,309	1,056
Pa.	753	761	776	36.2	38.0	41.0	27,393	28,918	31,816
Ohio	1,131	1,101	1,101	40.4	43.0	43.0	46,399	47,343	47,343
Ind.	1,282	1,250	1,100	38.6	45.0	39.0	49,527	56,250	42,900
Ill.	3,476	3,041	2,767	41.4	47.0	45.0	144,162	142,927	124,515
Mich.	1,340	1,025	1,004	37.7	34.0	39.0	50,672	34,850	39,156
Wis.	2,878	2,750	2,640	44.9	46.0	50.0	129,195	126,500	132,000
Minn.	5,014	4,297	4,168	37.7	39.0	41.0	188,798	167,583	170,888
Iowa	5,911	4,870	5,308	37.0	29.5	46.0	219,464	143,665	244,168
Mo.	1,364	1,359	1,210	27.8	31.0	32.0	38,430	42,129	38,720
N.Dak.	1,998	1,623	1,895	26.6	29.0	32.0	53,324	47,067	60,640
S.Dak.	3,418	2,323	3,229	28.3	20.0	36.0	96,289	46,460	116,244
Nebr.	2,324	1,299	1,569	24.6	12.0	34.0	57,392	15,588	53,346
Kans.	1,050	1,078	1,164	24.0	21.5	29.0	26,017	23,177	33,756
Del.	7	8	7	33.4	42.0	36.0	243	336	252
Md.	50	66	63	35.2	37.5	34.0	1,799	2,475	2,142
Va.	125	139	136	33.0	38.0	33.0	4,159	5,282	4,488
W.Va.	46	33	33	32.2	33.0	33.0	1,462	1,089	1,089
N.C.	357	492	462	31.9	40.0	31.0	11,451	19,680	14,322
S.C.	508	551	540	27.8	36.0	30.5	14,100	19,836	16,470
Ga.	431	433	411	27.1	33.0	28.0	11,683	14,289	11,508
Fla.	26	32	28	21.4	20.0	22.0	590	640	616
Ky.	76	72	60	26.6	33.0	26.0	2,067	2,376	1,560
Tenn.	202	248	228	27.8	33.0	26.5	5,634	8,184	6,042
Ala.	132	165	145	26.5	34.0	25.0	3,498	5,610	3,625
Miss.	243	341	361	31.2	45.0	39.0	7,655	15,345	14,079
Ark.	240	442	411	31.6	42.0	24.0	7,924	18,564	9,864
La.	78	112	95	28.0	31.0	25.0	2,235	3,472	2,375
Okla.	667	683	881	19.7	19.0	20.0	13,679	12,977	17,620
Texas	1,172	1,065	1,651	21.3	18.0	22.5	25,473	19,170	37,148
Mont.	285	202	287	33.0	35.0	35.0	9,438	7,070	10,045
Idaho	186	188	188	44.0	45.0	46.0	8,186	8,460	8,648
Wyo.	137	100	115	30.2	31.0	32.0	4,158	3,100	3,680
Colo.	171	118	168	30.4	31.5	35.0	5,228	3,717	5,880
N.Mex.	28	14	25	22.2	22.0	24.0	594	308	600
Ariz.	11	10	10	42.4	60.0	60.0	461	600	600
Utah	42	34	35	45.0	50.0	48.0	1,898	1,700	1,680
Nev.	6	5	5	40.9	46.0	44.0	262	230	220
Wash.	154	148	198	47.0	47.0	50.0	7,213	6,956	9,900
Oreg.	313	281	301	30.1	41.8	36.0	9,379	11,752	10,836
Calif.	180	197	223	30.2	32.0	36.0	5,446	6,304	8,028
U.S.	38,662	33,639	35,774	34.3	34.3	38.4	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,374,304

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Equivalent solid 1/			Acreage for beans		
							Harvested		For harvest
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	8	9	7	8	9	7	6	8	6
N.J.	37	51	54	37	51	54	23	45	47
Pa.	50	55	55	50	55	55	23	21	22
Ohio	1,053	1,339	1,433	1,053	1,339	1,433	1,011	1,301	1,404
Ind.	1,763	2,228	2,384	1,763	2,228	2,384	1,660	2,172	2,345
Ill.	3,871	4,785	5,168	3,871	4,785	5,168	3,735	4,735	5,116
Mich.	113	207	248	113	207	248	101	200	238
Wis.	68	96	114	68	96	114	43	85	104
Minn.	1,259	2,697	2,751	1,259	2,697	2,751	1,216	2,627	2,669
Iowa	1,778	2,597	2,727	1,778	2,597	2,727	1,742	2,545	2,708
Mo.	1,388	2,005	1,804	1,408	2,008	1,804	1,310	1,956	1,760
N.Dak.	32	180	185	32	180	185	30	173	181
S.Dak.	88	237	192	88	237	192	84	224	186
Nebr.	80	171	150	80	171	150	77	152	145
Kans.	395	408	326	395	408	326	341	355	295
Del.	74	155	177	74	155	177	66	150	171
Md.	106	219	226	106	219	226	84	201	206
Va.	201	293	293	231	314	312	148	271	276
W.Va.	13	8	7	13	8	7	---	---	---
N.C.	392	494	524	471	527	554	274	416	449
S.C.	120	280	350	161	320	387	87	268	340
Ga.	77	107	112	103	134	143	29	83	96
Fla.	2/ 19	40	50	2/ 19	40	50	2/ 16	34	42
Ky.	201	190	194	210	190	194	118	133	137
Tenn.	280	308	262	345	335	283	174	240	200
Ala.	152	155	166	156	155	166	71	110	116
Miss.	457	832	790	500	848	804	320	732	681
Ark.	694	1,558	1,574	755	1,588	1,592	617	1,509	1,545
La.	110	185	166	241	277	249	45	135	122
Okla.	60	54	35	60	54	35	36	25	23
Texas	6	27	27	6	27	27	1	20	20
U.S.	14,939	21,970	22,551	15,448	22,259	22,804	13,486	20,926	21,650

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.
2/ Short-time average.

SOYBEANS

State	Interplanted acreage			State	Interplanted acreage		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957		Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Mo.	39	6	--	Tenn.	130	54	42
Va.	60	42	38	Miss.	85	32	29
N.C.	159	66	60	Ark.	121	60	35
S.C.	82	80	74	Ia.	262	184	166
Ga.	52	54	62	U.S.	1,018	578	506

BARLEY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Maine	3	1	1	28.9	40.0	29.0	102	40	29
N. Y.	77	64	54	30.9	37.0	37.0	2,369	2,368	1,998
N. J.	18	25	24	36.0	39.5	41.0	638	988	984
Pa.	163	225	214	36.6	38.0	38.0	6,038	8,550	8,132
Ohio	37	108	108	30.8	35.0	34.0	1,266	3,780	3,672
Ind.	32	85	112	27.5	34.0	28.0	952	2,890	3,136
Ill.	47	116	145	30.4	36.0	23.0	1,471	4,176	3,335
Mich.	108	94	85	31.8	31.0	33.0	3,448	2,914	2,805
Wis.	146	73	54	36.4	36.0	37.0	5,346	2,628	1,998
Minn.	1,113	975	907	26.2	29.0	27.0	29,190	28,275	24,489
Iowa	26	20	27	28.1	22.5	31.0	740	450	837
Mo.	149	438	399	24.4	27.0	24.0	3,927	11,826	9,576
N. Dak.	2,419	3,050	3,599	21.0	23.5	24.0	51,303	71,675	86,376
S. Dak.	951	434	538	18.8	15.5	24.0	18,482	6,727	12,912
Nebr.	308	190	209	19.5	12.0	28.0	6,066	2,280	5,852
Kans.	288	578	694	17.4	18.0	21.0	5,334	10,404	14,574
Del.	12	14	15	30.2	41.0	35.0	354	574	525
Md.	77	88	92	33.9	40.0	36.0	2,604	3,520	3,312
Va.	90	118	116	32.9	40.0	32.0	2,980	4,720	3,712
W. Va.	12	14	13	31.9	37.0	34.0	376	518	442
N. C.	42	62	61	29.1	37.0	28.0	1,239	2,294	1,708
S. C.	20	33	46	24.0	30.0	25.0	475	990	1,150
Ga.	6	12	16	22.8	28.0	26.5	150	336	424
Ky.	73	104	105	25.6	31.5	25.0	1,870	3,276	2,625
Tenn.	77	83	83	19.4	24.0	21.0	1,501	1,992	1,743
Miss.	6	20	20	1/ 25.0	32.0	28.0	142	640	560
Ark.	10	46	56	21.6	27.5	18.0	227	1,265	1,008
Okla.	95	268	378	15.8	14.5	18.0	1,528	3,886	6,804
Tex.	120	145	261	15.6	16.0	19.5	1,906	2,320	5,090
Mont.	793	1,043	1,617	26.2	28.5	27.0	20,939	29,726	43,659
Idaho	390	502	622	33.9	32.5	34.0	13,168	16,315	21,148
Wyo.	132	100	105	29.2	27.0	33.0	3,876	2,700	3,465
Colo.	481	304	517	24.6	25.5	28.5	11,943	7,752	14,734
N. Mex.	23	20	27	25.6	28.0	35.0	585	560	945
Ariz.	141	173	180	50.6	60.0	60.0	7,292	10,380	10,800
Utah	139	139	157	43.4	46.0	46.0	6,016	6,394	7,222
Nev.	20	20	17	35.4	38.0	39.0	703	760	663
Wash.	230	635	730	34.0	35.0	38.0	7,443	22,225	27,740
Oreg.	354	570	593	34.4	37.5	38.0	12,152	21,375	22,534
Calif.	1,623	1,838	1,967	34.0	37.0	39.0	55,408	68,006	76,713
U. S.	10,854	12,827	14,964	26.8	29.0	29.4	291,589	372,495	439,431

1/ Short-time average.

RYE

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	14	15	18	19.2	20.5	22.0	260	308	396
N.J.	12	14	12	18.8	21.5	23.0	221	301	276
Pa.	16	24	24	17.2	21.0	24.0	270	504	576
Ohio	25	26	31	17.8	19.0	19.0	454	494	589
Ind.	67	63	85	14.8	20.0	17.0	1,028	1,260	1,445
Ill.	58	76	97	14.6	19.0	16.0	887	1,444	1,552
Mich.	56	45	50	14.7	17.0	17.5	831	765	875
Wis.	73	35	30	12.2	13.0	13.5	883	455	405
Minn.	151	99	74	14.5	16.0	17.0	2,205	1,584	1,258
Iowa	11	18	20	15.4	14.0	18.0	176	252	360
Mo.	42	45	60	12.6	17.0	15.0	551	765	900
N.Dak.	275	331	242	13.5	12.5	17.0	3,796	4,138	4,114
S.Dak.	322	213	194	12.6	10.0	18.0	4,067	2,130	3,492
Nebr.	206	186	190	9.5	9.0	15.0	1,968	1,674	2,850
Kans.	48	66	115	10.4	11.5	12.0	504	759	1,380
Del.	13	13	13	14.8	22.0	22.0	238	286	286
Md.	15	17	17	15.9	22.0	22.0	241	374	374
Va.	21	20	18	15.2	18.5	17.0	315	370	306
N.C.	20	26	24	13.2	15.5	14.5	271	403	348
S.C.	10	16	16	10.7	14.0	13.0	105	224	208
Ga.	6	12	13	9.6	11.5	10.5	61	138	136
Ky.	29	24	20	13.9	18.0	16.0	418	432	320
Tenn.	24	22	19	10.7	13.0	11.5	260	286	218
Okla.	66	80	114	7.4	7.5	8.0	508	600	912
Texas	29	17	32	8.0	8.0	9.5	237	136	304
Mont.	16	9	13	12.0	11.0	14.0	192	99	182
Idaho	4	5	5	14.8	16.0	16.0	62	80	80
Wyo.	6	10	7	10.3	10.0	12.0	64	100	84
Colo.	35	18	33	8.0	7.0	12.0	281	126	396
N.Mex.	5	6	6	10.2	11.0	12.0	49	66	72
Utah	6	5	5	9.6	9.0	12.0	55	45	60
Wash.	18	50	92	11.7	11.0	13.5	214	550	1,242
Oreg.	22	20	22	13.1	14.5	15.0	294	290	330
Calif.	8	10	10	11.4	12.0	13.0	98	120	130
U.S.	1,734	1,636	1,721	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	26,456

HOPS

State	Acreage Average 1946-55	Acreage 1956	Acreage 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,075	1,800	2,400	1,802	1,980	1,700	2,070	3,564	4,080
Wash.	13,360	13,300	15,200	1,686	1,720	1,650	22,542	22,876	25,080
Oreg.	12,980	3,800	4,400	1,083	1,260	1,150	13,622	4,788	5,060
Calif.	8,210	5,300	5,600	1,564	1,350	1,400	12,847	7,155	7,840
U.S.	35,625	24,200	27,600	1,446	1,586	1,524	51,080	38,383	42,060

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested		For harvest
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Ind.	4	5	20	4	5	20
Ill.	5	12	36	5	12	36
Iowa	12	153	431	12	150	428
Mo.	175	419	838	168	407	814
N. Dak.	31	13	13	29	12	12
S. Dak.	200	292	473	191	273	453
Nebr.	517	1,392	2,506	474	1,210	2,384
Kans.	3,601	5,201	8,010	3,330	3,872	7,512
Va.	13	20	23	6	17	20
N. C.	56	102	109	56	100	107
S. C.	27	43	36	27	41	35
Ga.	49	82	74	48	80	72
Ky.	25	38	62	25	38	62
Tenn.	53	100	150	53	100	150
Ala.	70	71	76	68	70	75
Miss.	50	68	75	49	65	72
Ark.	84	156	204	81	153	202
La.	11	19	22	11	19	22
Okla.	1,654	2,000	1,800	1,516	1,642	1,658
Texas	6,985	9,029	10,022	6,454	7,523	9,554
Wyo.	6	6	5	6	5	5
Colo.	812	1,229	1,106	640	698	1,012
N. Mex.	536	727	654	454	398	557
Ariz.	87	131	151	85	129	148
Calif.	118	195	234	117	195	234
U S.	15,191	21,503	27,130	13,916	17,214	25,644

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

RICE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 3	4.4	3.6	2/2,532	3,000	2,400	2/ 83	132	86
Miss.	2/ 37	44	30	2/2,600	2,850	2,800	2/ 956	1,254	840
Ark.	436	380	334	2,283	3,050	2,600	10,034	11,590	8,684
La.	602	450	405	2,010	2,600	2,400	12,075	11,700	9,720
Texas	526	400	348	2,365	2,750	3,000	12,491	11,000	10,440
Calif.	321	286	229	3,134	4,100	4,000	9,951	11,726	9,160
U.S.	1,912	1,564.4	1,349.6	2,355	3,030	2,885	45,279	47,402	38,930

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

2/ Short-time average.

ALL HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	670	543	525	1.10	1.19	1.13	731	644	593
N. H.	298	231	224	1.28	1.27	1.22	379	293	274
Vt.	892	772	763	1.44	1.40	1.42	1,278	1,082	1,082
Mass.	312	252	246	1.60	1.58	1.54	498	398	378
R. I.	27	20	19	1.71	1.80	1.53	45	36	29
Conn.	248	214	214	1.72	1.80	1.50	425	385	321
N. Y.	3,396	3,130	3,095	1.66	1.71	1.77	5,618	5,367	5,470
N. J.	243	244	244	1.86	2.02	1.76	451	492	430
Pa.	2,258	2,249	2,270	1.52	1.54	1.55	3,431	3,466	3,514
Ohio	2,489	2,285	2,264	1.51	1.70	1.75	3,765	3,888	3,968
Ind.	1,764	1,551	1,508	1.48	1.76	1.72	2,603	2,723	2,599
Ill.	2,636	2,493	2,461	1.65	2.00	1.92	4,342	4,998	4,715
Mich.	2,417	2,232	2,112	1.44	1.66	1.64	3,477	3,696	3,472
Wis.	4,026	3,918	3,983	1.80	2.16	2.14	7,250	8,452	8,516
Minn.	3,892	3,848	3,913	1.62	1.97	1.86	6,289	7,582	7,284
Iowa	3,592	3,650	3,668	1.67	1.59	2.02	6,053	5,793	7,405
Mo.	3,395	2,710	2,835	1.22	1.30	1.49	4,142	3,523	4,234
N.Dak.	3,534	3,982	3,906	.97	1.12	1.17	3,432	4,460	4,580
S.Dak.	4,607	5,993	5,830	.83	.77	1.22	3,818	4,617	7,116
Nebr.	4,946	5,721	5,706	1.08	.93	1.38	5,368	5,331	7,846
Kans.	2,146	2,275	2,261	1.46	1.07	1.72	3,110	2,433	3,888
Del.	66	55	50	1.44	1.49	1.40	95	82	70
Md.	440	430	421	1.46	1.59	1.51	644	683	634
Va.	1,369	1,276	1,314	1.20	1.25	1.34	1,636	1,592	1,755
W. Va.	780	735	731	1.27	1.39	1.33	987	1,020	973
N. C.	1,231	1,044	1,032	1.02	1.06	1.17	1,253	1,107	1,207
S. C.	603	548	494	.85	.89	1.02	517	486	503
Ga.	1,121	695	691	.65	.89	.92	706	616	637
Fla.	111	132	131	.86	1.52	1.54	95	200	202
Ky.	1,775	1,653	1,607	1.26	1.47	1.50	2,238	2,431	2,413
Tenn.	1,646	1,516	1,501	1.12	1.16	1.21	1,846	1,754	1,820
Ala.	832	805	851	.82	.94	.96	684	758	820
Miss.	782	742	741	1.15	1.22	1.31	905	908	974
Ark.	1,110	863	835	1.06	1.10	1.23	1,191	949	1,029
La.	354	390	380	1.23	1.18	1.34	434	461	509
Okla.	1,510	1,409	1,410	1.20	.87	1.14	1,806	1,232	1,613
Tex.	1,685	1,621	1,735	1.02	.80	1.14	1,728	1,291	1,977
Mont.	2,331	2,219	2,313	1.15	1.21	1.31	2,678	2,691	3,030
Idaho	1,093	1,269	1,257	2.30	2.57	2.61	2,514	3,264	3,279
Wyo.	1,094	1,114	1,179	1.13	1.26	1.41	1,238	1,400	1,662
Colo.	1,409	1,323	1,402	1.60	1.69	1.85	2,255	2,234	2,598
N. Mex.	211	230	237	2.16	2.29	2.36	459	526	560
Ariz.	258	273	250	2.57	2.84	2.82	662	774	704
Utah	558	568	573	2.12	2.45	2.40	1,182	1,392	1,377
Nev.	379	384	379	1.58	1.86	1.89	597	716	717
Wash.	800	871	842	1.91	1.90	2.09	1,528	1,654	1,758
Oreg.	1,026	1,065	1,073	1.74	1.88	1.99	1,781	2,006	2,138
Calif.	1,888	2,084	2,018	3.19	3.27	3.44	6,016	6,822	6,935
U. S.	74,248	73,627	73,499	1.40	1.48	1.63	104,178	108,708	119,608

CLOVER, AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1946-55	Acreage: Harvested: 1956	Acreage: For harvest 1957	Yield per acre: Average 1946-55	Yield per acre: 1956	Yield per acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1946-55	Production: 1956	Production: Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	462	416	404	1.18	1.25	1.20	543	520	485
N.H.	172	158	153	1.40	1.30	1.25	239	205	191
Vt.	540	457	448	1.50	1.45	1.45	812	663	650
Mass.	182	147	144	1.69	1.60	1.55	308	235	223
R.I.	15	11	10	1.74	1.75	1.45	26	19	14
Conn.	123	92	91	1.76	1.70	1.45	215	156	132
N.Y.	2,266	1,859	1,785	1.62	1.60	1.65	3,679	2,974	2,945
N.J.	112	86	80	1.68	1.60	1.50	189	138	120
Pa.	1,673	1,349	1,336	1.43	1.40	1.40	2,394	1,889	1,870
Ohio	1,657	1,124	1,102	1.38	1.50	1.55	2,286	1,686	1,708
Ind.	914	549	522	1.29	1.45	1.40	1,174	796	731
Ill.	1,270	875	805	1.40	1.55	1.45	1,769	1,356	1,167
Mich.	1,025	737	678	1.30	1.40	1.45	1,326	1,032	983
Wis.	2,064	1,307	1,281	1.59	1.80	1.80	3,222	2,353	2,306
Minn.	1,008	699	657	1.42	1.45	1.40	1,424	1,014	920
Iowa	2,174	1,195	1,028	1.43	1.10	1.45	3,123	1,314	1,491
Mo.	1,145	498	458	1.10	1.00	1.20	1,251	498	550
Nebr.	135	110	88	1.16	.85	1.40	160	94	123
Kans.	122	46	46	1.22	.85	1.30	148	39	60
Del.	28	23	20	1.48	1.40	1.30	41	32	26
Md.	269	221	219	1.37	1.45	1.35	369	320	296
Va.	445	363	367	1.18	1.10	1.20	528	399	440
W.Va.	429	355	355	1.23	1.30	1.25	527	462	444
N.C.	108	116	123	1.13	1.15	1.25	122	133	154
Ga.	22	29	---	1.00	1.05	---	21	30	---
Ky.	409	429	429	1.24	1.35	1.35	512	579	579
Tenn.	174	183	183	1.15	1.15	1.20	202	210	220
Ala.	35	50	50	.98	.95	1.15	35	48	58
Miss.	54	92	92	1.16	1.05	1.40	62	97	129
Ark.	34	28	32	1.10	1.10	1.20	38	31	38
La.	48	54	51	1.20	1.15	1.30	59	62	66
Mont.	249	247	249	1.24	1.20	1.30	310	296	324
Idaho	124	136	128	1.36	1.45	1.50	168	197	192
Wyo.	112	140	146	1.16	1.05	1.35	129	147	197
Colo.	184	205	219	1.34	1.30	1.35	244	266	296
N.Mex	13	7	9	1.33	1.25	1.55	18	9	14
Utah	37	50	53	1.60	1.80	1.80	58	90	95
Nev.	43	42	42	1.32	1.50	1.50	57	63	63
Wash.	195	196	206	2.03	1.85	2.05	396	363	422
Oreg.	139	167	177	1.78	1.75	1.90	248	292	336
U. S.	20,212	14,848	14,266	1.41	1.42	1.48	28,435	21,107	21,058

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY : PASTURE

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested: 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre: Av. 1946-55	Yield per acre: Indicated 1956	Yield per acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Av. 1946-55	Production: 1956	Production: Indicated 1957	Condition July 1: Av. 1946-55	Condition July 1: 1956	Condition July 1: 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
Maine	9	12	12	1.34	1.50	1.30	12	18	16	92	89	87
N.H.	10	15	16	1.86	1.60	1.60	18	24	26	89	86	78
Vt.	51	89	96	1.94	1.80	1.85	96	160	178	90	89	85
Mass.	25	41	42	2.18	1.95	2.05	54	80	86	90	84	62
R.I.	2	4	4	2.30	2.25	2.15	5	9	9	89	84	40
Conn.	38	57	60	2.38	2.40	2.05	90	137	123	88	90	45
N.Y.	615	919	956	2.06	2.10	2.15	1,273	1,930	2,055	85	86	84
N.J.	84	121	121	2.30	2.45	2.10	195	296	254	78	82	47
Pa.	454	774	797	1.92	1.85	1.85	866	1,432	1,474	85	89	81
Ohio	704	1,072	1,072	1.87	1.95	2.00	1,321	2,090	2,144	89	93	95
Ind.	567	820	828	1.89	2.05	2.00	1,077	1,681	1,656	90	94	98
Ill.	910	1,424	1,438	2.30	2.40	2.30	2,100	3,418	3,307	89	84	95
Mich.	1,259	1,454	1,396	1.58	1.80	1.75	2,009	2,617	2,443	89	91	97
Wis.	1,716	2,457	2,555	2.12	2.40	2.35	3,728	5,897	6,004	87	88	92
Minn.	1,510	2,350	2,514	2.17	2.40	2.20	3,322	5,640	5,531	87	87	91
Iowa	1,216	2,152	2,475	2.20	1.95	2.30	2,676	4,196	5,692	93	54	97
Mo.	347	536	574	2.44	2.20	2.50	841	1,179	1,435	83	68	92
N.Dak.	587	1,454	1,527	1.46	1.55	1.55	892	2,254	2,367	81	80	88
S.Dak.	969	2,203	2,357	1.48	1.20	1.80	1,401	2,644	4,243	85	54	98
Nebr.	1,468	2,198	2,242	1.94	1.50	2.20	2,803	3,297	4,932	87	57	96
Kans.	1,088	1,338	1,338	1.88	1.25	2.10	2,015	1,672	2,810	81	46	87
Del.	7	8	8	2.10	2.20	2.05	14	18	16	83	83	64
Md.	70	102	102	2.09	2.25	2.20	148	230	224	84	83	73
Va.	143	240	264	2.22	2.20	2.35	317	528	620	86	72	89
W.Va.	95	154	159	1.86	1.85	1.80	175	285	286	87	88	85
N.C.	55	83	87	2.03	2.10	2.25	109	174	196	80	65	92
S.C.	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	72	49	88
Ga.	11	24	30	1.75	2.05	2.10	20	49	63	76	69	87
Fla.	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	77	77	89
Ky.	233	293	308	1.96	2.40	2.40	459	703	739	85	89	96
Tenn.	144	164	182	1.91	2.00	2.00	279	328	364	81	83	94
Ala.	18	21	24	1.70	1.70	1.85	31	36	44	77	77	87
Miss.	21	15	15	1.90	2.20	2.40	41	33	36	78	83	91
Ark.	61	67	71	2.16	2.30	2.05	137	154	146	77	84	94
La.	23	26	27	1.92	1.80	1.90	44	47	51	74	75	88
Okla.	449	420	386	1.81	1.15	1.65	802	483	637	78	56	84
Texas	235	264	224	2.24	1.60	2.05	517	422	459	71	43	82
Mont.	796	964	993	1.63	1.65	1.75	1,305	1,591	1,738	86	66	91
Idaho	774	950	960	2.73	3.00	3.00	2,118	2,850	2,880	91	95	99
Wyo.	354	475	470	1.66	1.75	1.90	589	831	893	84	76	97
Colo.	689	769	784	2.18	2.15	2.40	1,501	1,653	1,882	76	53	91
N.Mex.	132	166	166	2.87	2.80	2.95	378	465	490	60	55	68
Ariz.	201	212	191	2.82	3.10	3.10	566	657	592	74	74	79
Utah	396	423	431	2.44	2.80	2.70	969	1,184	1,164	83	83	95
Nev.	109	119	117	2.80	3.30	3.30	305	393	386	86	91	97
Wash.	338	419	436	2.20	2.30	2.40	747	964	1,046	88	79	95
Oreg.	266	328	335	2.72	2.90	2.95	725	951	988	89	91	97
Calif.	1,026	1,206	1,182	4.64	4.50	4.70	4,762	5,427	5,555	78	83	84
U.S.	20,277	29,402	30,372	2.17	2.08	2.25	43,854	61,127	68,280	83	71	90

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	100	77	73	1.15	1.25	1.25	115	96	91
Ill.	126	67	80	1.07	1.15	1.15	136	77	92
Mo.	1,149	807	1,009	1.05	1.10	1.25	1,265	888	1,261
Kans.	87	48	35	1.08	1.05	1.20	99	50	42
Del.	19	16	14	1.26	1.35	1.25	25	22	18
Md.	53	58	50	1.24	1.25	1.00	66	72	50
Va.	457	356	374	1.04	1.00	1.05	480	356	393
W.Va.	33	33	32	1.06	1.15	1.10	35	38	35
N.C.	487	347	330	1.02	.90	1.15	497	312	380
S.C.	227	111	98	.87	.85	1.10	199	94	108
Ga.	185	90	85	.86	.85	1.00	159	76	85
Ky.	762	584	555	1.10	1.25	1.30	842	730	722
Tenn.	905	664	637	1.01	1.00	1.10	927	664	701
Ala.	133	150	142	.94	.95	1.00	124	142	142
Miss.	291	166	149	1.12	1.20	1.30	327	199	194
Ark.	525	266	266	.99	1.00	1.20	533	266	319
La.	89	47	45	1.22	1.20	1.45	109	56	65
Okla.	101	55	42	1.04	.90	1.00	107	50	42
U.S.	5,730	3,942	4,016	1.04	1.06	1.18	6,043	4,188	4,740

WILD HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	76	43	43	1.17	1.25	1.25	87	54	54
Minn.	976	591	532	1.10	1.15	1.10	1,066	680	585
Mo.	150	166	174	.98	1.10	1.10	146	183	191
N.Dak.	2,348	1,976	1,917	.84	.85	.90	1,971	1,680	1,725
S.Dak.	3,316	2,919	3,211	.64	.50	.80	2,107	1,460	2,569
Nebr.	3,075	2,905	3,021	.70	.55	.80	2,150	1,598	2,417
Kans.	659	570	576	.98	.80	1.10	641	456	634
Ark.	178	138	131	.94	.90	1.15	165	124	151
Okla.	416	347	361	1.03	.80	.90	430	278	325
Texas	184	140	160	.96	.65	1.05	176	91	168
Mont.	798	642	655	.79	.80	.85	631	514	557
Idaho	137	135	130	1.08	1.10	1.15	148	148	150
Wyo.	460	370	407	.80	.80	1.00	368	296	407
Colo.	399	220	253	.93	.95	1.05	375	209	266
N.Mex.	24	18	24	.74	.65	.70	18	12	17
Utah	98	75	68	1.17	1.20	1.30	115	90	88
Nev.	208	210	206	1.00	1.15	1.20	210	242	247
Wash.	51	56	50	1.27	1.20	1.40	65	67	70
Oreg.	299	272	272	1.11	1.20	1.25	333	326	340
Calif.	137	121	117	1.20	1.35	1.35	165	163	158
U.S.	13,991	11,914	12,308	.81	.73	.90	11,367	8,671	11,119

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes							
	Grown alone				Interplanted			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	138	118	123	107	---	---	---	---
N.C.	243	196	206	185	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	4	3	3	3	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (VA.-N.C. area)	385	317	332	295	---	---	---	---
S.C.	20	12	14	13	---	---	---	---
Ga.	903	604	598	616	135	30	25	24
Fla.	184	121	119	112	71	32	34	32
Ala.	396	249	249	242	---	---	---	---
Miss.	12	8	8	8	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,516	994	988	991	213	62	59	56
Ark.	11	6	6	5	---	---	---	---
Okla.	205	138	135	136	---	---	---	---
Texas	575	429	373	399	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	7	6	6	6	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.W. area)	804	579	520	546	---	---	---	---
UNITED STATES	2,705	1,890	1,840	1,832	214	62	59	56

State	Equivalent solid 1/			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	138	118	123	107
N.C.	244	196	206	185
Tenn.	4	3	3	3
TOTAL (VA.-N.C. area)	386	317	332	295
S.C.	20	12	14	13
Ga.	971	619	610	628
Fla.	220	137	136	128
Ala.	400	249	249	242
Miss.	13	8	8	8
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,623	1,025	1,017	1,019
Ark.	11	6	6	5
Okla.	205	138	135	136
Texas	575	429	373	399
N.Mex.	7	6	6	6
TOTAL (S.W. area)	804	579	520	546
UNITED STATES	2,813	1,921	1,869	1,860

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Average 1946-55	1955	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	136	116	118	1,572	1,560	2,080
N.C.	230	188	198	1,230	1,070	1,750
Tenn.	4	3	3	778	950	850
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	370	307	319	1,353	1,254	1,864
S.C.	17	11	12	716	850	1,050
Ga.	750	528	522	803	955	1,090
Fla.	74	60	56	814	1,020	1,075
Ala.	320	223	214	790	940	1,010
Miss.	9	6	6	372	450	400
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,171	828	810	795	951	1,062
Ark.	7	5	5	382	375	400
Okla.	192	134	70	602	960	725
Texas	489	389	175	500	615	500
N.Mex.	7	6	6	1,048	1,030	1,200
TOTAL (S.W. area)	697	534	256	534	704	576
UNITED STATES	2,238	1,669	1,385	818	928	1,157

State	Production		
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	209,616	180,960	245,440
N.C.	276,616	201,160	346,500
Tenn.	2,840	2,850	2,550
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	489,072	384,970	594,490
S.C.	11,898	9,350	12,600
Ga.	586,552	504,240	568,980
Fla.	58,176	61,200	60,200
Ala.	245,578	209,620	216,140
Miss.	3,449	2,700	2,400
TOTAL (S.E. area)	905,652	787,110	860,320
Ark.	2,617	1,875	2,000
Okla.	110,294	128,640	50,750
Texas	244,274	239,235	87,500
N.Mex.	7,477	6,180	7,200
TOTAL (S.W. area)	365,372	375,930	147,450
UNITED STATES	1,760,097	1,548,010	1,602,260

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1946-55	Acreage: Harvested: 1956	Acreage: For harvest: 1957	Yield per acre: Average 1946-55	Yield per acre: 1956	Yield per acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1946-55	Production: 1956	Production: Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	6	5	4	851	770	900	56	38	36
New York	141	119	100	1,008	1,220	1,100	1,424	1,452	1,100
Michigan	442	499	529	884	1,080	900	3,866	5,389	4,761
Total N.E.	591	623	633	910	1,104	932	5,350	6,879	5,897
Nebraska	70	61	61	1,527	1,500	1,700	1,062	915	1,037
Montana	14	12	11	1,449	1,650	1,700	205	198	187
Idaho	141	114	116	1,623	1,850	1,850	2,274	2,109	2,146
Wyoming	70	52	57	1,302	1,500	1,450	912	780	826
Washington	16	36	44	1,589	1,900	1,820	287	684	801
Total N.W.	311	275	289	1,529	1,704	1,729	4,742	4,686	4,997
Colorado	247	190	182	781	700	940	1,901	1,330	1,711
New Mexico	89	28	24	315	550	550	253	154	132
Arizona	11	6	2	481	430	500	53	26	10
Utah	10	9	11	450	200	800	44	18	88
Total S.W.	357	233	219	656	656	886	2,250	1,528	1,941
California:									
Large Lima	73	60	61	1,553	1,707	1,700	1,138	1,024	1,037
Baby Lima	57	32	20	1,498	1,747	1,750	844	559	350
Other	191	186	193	1,172	1,311	1,275	2,249	2,438	2,461
Total Calif.	321	278	274	1,316	1,446	1,404	4,231	4,021	3,848
United States	1,580	1,409	1,415	1,058	1,215	1,179	16,573	17,114	16,683

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1946-55	Acreage: Harvested: 1956	Acreage: For harvest: 1957	Yield per acre: Average 1946-55	Yield per acre: 1956	Yield per acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1946-55	Production: 1956	Production: Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minn.	4	6	7	892	1,300	1,200	38	78	84
N.Dak.	6	4	4	907	1,250	1,200	64	50	48
Mont.	8	5	4	1,072	1,240	1,250	88	62	50
Idaho	99	144	101	1,184	1,400	1,200	1,167	2,016	1,212
Wyo.	4	5	3	1,278	1,280	1,500	58	64	45
Colo.	11	9	15	844	860	980	93	77	147
Wash.	161	154	108	1,140	1,360	1,220	1,844	2,094	1,318
Oreg.	13	8	10	844	1,500	1,400	119	120	140
Calif.	12	7	4	1,046	1,300	1,500	112	91	60
U.S.	320	342	256	1,123	1,360	1,212	3,584	4,652	3,104

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1946-55	Acreage: Harvested: 1956	Acreage: For harvest: 1957	Yield per acre: Average 1946-55	Yield per acre: 1956	Yield per acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1946-55	Production: 1956	Production: Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	11	9	8	12.9	14.0	11.5	144	126	92
Minn.	1,196	995	816	10.0	10.0	8.5	12,004	9,950	6,936
Iowa	57	22	19	13.2	8.5	14.0	773	187	266
N.Dak.	2,035	3,575	3,611	7.9	8.5	8.5	16,018	30,388	30,694
S.Dak.	641	796	748	8.6	8.0	10.0	5,348	6,368	7,480
Kans.	38	2	---	6.5	7.0	---	249	14	---
Texas	132	23	17	6.2	5.5	7.0	870	126	119
Mont.	81	75	80	7.5	6.0	8.0	586	450	640
Ariz.	14	1	1	1/25.6	22.0	38.0	351	22	38
Calif.	88	47	35	26.0	23.0	31.0	2,146	1,081	1,085
U.S.	4,309	5,545	5,335	9.0	8.8	8.9	38,627	48,712	47,350

1/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1946-55	Acreage: Harvested: 1956	Acreage: For harvest: 1957	Yield per acre: Average 1946-55	Yield per acre: 1956	Yield per acre: 1957	Production: Average 1946-55	Production: 1956	Production: Indicated 1957
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Mass.	7,290	4,300	3,500	1,598	1,643	1,569	11,631	7,063	5,490
Conn.	17,940	10,700	9,800	1,399	1,559	1,371	24,996	16,681	13,433
Pa.	32,420	30,000	30,000	1,547	1,700	1,625	50,049	51,000	48,750
Ohio	18,680	13,300	12,900	1,383	1,629	1,636	25,624	21,666	21,100
Ind.	9,790	7,100	6,900	1,376	1,680	1,600	13,423	11,928	11,040
Wis.	18,980	11,900	12,400	1,468	1,716	1,458	27,858	20,415	18,085
Minn.	373	1/ 110	---	1,331	1,250	---	488	138	---
Mo.	4,890	3,000	2,800	1,101	1,310	1,300	5,361	3,930	3,640
Kans.	160	1/ 50	---	1,084	1,060	---	173	53	---
Md.	48,910	44,000	39,000	813	875	875	39,781	38,500	34,125
Va.	129,470	110,000	87,500	1,250	1,556	1,400	161,584	171,151	122,465
W.Va.	3,040	2,500	2,400	1,351	1,560	1,550	4,097	3,900	3,720
N.C.	703,210	588,400	451,600	1,269	1,664	1,488	889,643	978,885	671,800
S.C.	123,900	102,000	78,000	1,316	1,700	1,550	162,280	173,400	120,900
Ga.	101,920	89,100	64,100	1,196	1,452	1,325	121,920	129,371	84,960
Fla.	24,310	22,000	15,300	1,128	1,236	1,350	27,538	27,186	20,655
Ky.	338,590	241,400	232,400	1,299	1,611	1,541	437,304	388,927	358,210
Tenn.	108,460	84,400	79,100	1,328	1,609	1,540	143,434	135,815	121,795
Ala.	520	1/ 550	1/ 350	944	1,165	1,200	496	641	420
La.	345	1/ 280	1/ 280	618	555	600	204	155	168
U.S.	1,693,570	1,365,100	1,128,300	1,273	1,598	1,472	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,660,756

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Class 1, Flue-cured:										
Va.	11	102,200	88,000	67,000	1,216	1,560	1,350	124,166	137,280	90,450
N.C.	11	269,300	227,000	170,000	1,152	1,525	1,375	309,670	346,175	233,750
Total Old Belt	11	371,500	315,000	237,000	1,170	1,535	1,368	433,836	483,455	324,200
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	337,700	282,000	217,000	1,338	1,760	1,550	450,126	496,320	336,350
N.C.	13	85,300	70,000	55,000	1,309	1,700	1,500	111,330	119,000	82,500
S.C.	13	123,900	102,000	78,000	1,316	1,700	1,550	162,280	173,400	120,900
Total S.C. Belt	13	209,200	172,000	133,000	1,313	1,700	1,529	273,610	292,400	203,400
Ga.	14	100,900	88,000	63,000	1,196	1,455	1,325	120,734	128,040	83,475
Fla.	14	20,550	17,700	11,200	1,116	1,225	1,350	23,054	21,682	15,120
Ala.	14	520	1/ 550	1/ 350	944	1,165	1,200	496	641	420
Total Ga. - Fla. Belt	14	121,970	106,200	74,600	1,182	1,415	1,328	144,284	150,363	99,015
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,040,370	875,200	661,600	1,255	1,625	1,456	1,301,856	1,422,538	962,965
Class 2, Fire-cured:										
Total Va. Belt	21	11,020	8,500	7,100	1,141	1,260	1,250	12,475	10,710	8,875
Ky.	22	10,500	8,700	7,100	1,124	1,590	1,350	11,756	13,833	9,585
Tenn.	22	23,580	18,600	15,300	1,255	1,605	1,450	29,345	29,853	22,185
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	34,080	27,300	22,400	1,214	1,600	1,418	41,100	43,686	31,770
Ky.	23	11,740	9,200	6,900	1,080	1,450	1,150	12,703	13,340	7,935
Tenn.	23	2,740	2,000	1,400	1,078	1,415	1,250	2,954	2,830	1,750
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	14,480	11,200	8,300	1,079	1,444	1,167	15,656	16,170	9,685
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	2/59,650	47,000	37,800	2/1,169	1,501	1,331	2/69,304	70,566	50,330
Class 3, Air-cured:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	12,890	9,300	9,200	1,332	1,620	1,650	17,080	15,066	15,180
Ind.	31	9,710	7,100	6,900	1,378	1,680	1,600	13,336	11,928	11,040
Mo.	31	4,890	3,000	2,800	1,101	1,310	1,300	5,361	3,930	3,640
Kans.	31	160	1/ 50	—	1,084	1,060	—	173	53	—
Va.	31	12,700	10,400	10,500	1,696	1,920	1,900	21,524	19,968	19,950
W.Va.	31	3,040	2,500	2,400	1,351	1,560	1,550	4,097	3,900	3,720
N.C.	31	10,910	9,400	9,600	1,690	1,850	2,000	18,517	17,390	19,200
Ky.	31	294,100	207,000	205,000	1,320	1,620	1,575	386,515	335,340	322,875
Tenn.	31	78,400	61,000	60,000	1,364	1,620	1,575	106,536	98,820	94,500
Total Burley Belt	31	426,800	309,800	306,400	1,348	1,635	1,600	573,139	506,395	490,105
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	48,910	44,000	39,000	813	875	875	39,781	38,500	34,125
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	475,710	353,800	345,400	1,292	1,540	1,518	612,920	544,895	524,230

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE — Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested 1956	Acreage For harvest 1957	Yield per acre Average 1946-55	Yield per acre 1956	Yield per acre Indicated 1957	Production Average 1946-55	Production 1956	Production Indicated 1957
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured										
Ky.	35	12,600	9,700	7,900	1,215	1,640	1,350	15,213	15,908	10,665
Tenn.	35	3,740	2,800	2,400	1,240	1,540	1,400	4,600	4,312	3,360
Total One Sucker	35	16,420	12,500	10,300	1,220	1,618	1,362	19,900	20,220	14,025
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	9,580	6,800	5,500	1,162	1,545	1,300	11,045	10,506	7,150
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	3,550	3,160	2,900	969	1,030	1,100	3,419	3,193	3,190
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	29,550	22,400	18,700	1,167	1,514	1,303	34,365	33,919	24,365
Class 4, Cigar Filler:										
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	32,230	30,000	30,000	1,546	1,700	1,625	49,752	51,000	48,750
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	5,790	4,000	3,700	1,486	1,650	1,600	8,544	6,600	5,920
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	38,020	34,000	33,700	1,537	1,694	1,622	58,296	57,600	54,670
Class 5, Cigar Binder:										
Mass.	51	100	—	—	1,641	—	—	164	—	—
Conn.	51	8,920	4,200	3,500	1,608	1,880	1,630	14,320	7,896	5,705
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	9,020	4,200	3,500	1,608	1,880	1,630	14,484	7,896	5,705
Mass.	52	5,330	2,400	1,500	1,760	1,890	1,900	9,369	4,536	2,850
Conn.	52	2,060	500	300	1,653	1,970	1,760	3,359	985	528
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	7,390	2,900	1,800	1,730	1,904	1,877	12,728	5,521	3,378
Total Southern Wis.	54	7,830	4,100	4,200	1,470	1,650	1,475	11,472	6,765	6,195
Wis.	55	11,150	7,800	8,200	1,468	1,750	1,450	16,386	13,650	11,890
Minn.	55	373	1/ 110	—	1,331	1,250	—	488	138	—
Total Northern Wis.	55	11,530	7,900	8,200	1,463	1,743	1,450	16,875	13,788	11,890
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	3/36,380	19,100	17,700	3/1,556	1,778	1,535	3/56,388	33,970	27,168
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:										
Mass.	61	1,860	1,900	2,000	1,134	1,330	1,320	2,098	2,527	2,640
Conn.	61	6,960	6,000	6,000	1,059	1,300	1,200	7,317	7,800	7,200
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,820	7,900	8,000	1,075	1,307	1,230	9,415	10,327	9,840
Ga.	62	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,162	1,210	1,350	1,168	1,331	1,485
Fla.	62	3,720	4,300	4,100	1,187	1,280	1,350	4,452	5,504	5,535
Total Ga. - Fla. Shade-grown	62	4,720	5,400	5,200	1,181	1,266	1,350	5,620	6,835	7,020
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,540	13,300	13,200	1,113	1,290	1,277	15,035	17,162	16,860
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	87,940	66,400	64,600	1,480	1,637	1,528	129,720	108,732	98,698
Class 7, Miscellaneous:										
Total La. Perique	72	345	1/ 280	1/ 280	618	555	600	204	155	168
UNITED STATES	All	1,693,570	1,365,100	1,128,300	1,273	1,598	1,472	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,660,756

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.
2/ Includes type 24 through 1949.
3/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	970	1,230	820	1,110
New Hampshire	1,026	1,540	830	1,150
Vermont	878	1,100	550	550
Massachusetts	2,524	2,940	1,640	2,800
Rhode Island	172	180	100	185
Connecticut	1,298	1,530	1,080	1,510
New York	16,515	19,700	14,100	16,000
New Jersey	2,575	3,000	3,100	3,300
Pennsylvania	6,358	6,500	5,400	6,000
Delaware	340	270	330	300
Maryland	1,192	1,260	1,160	1,120
Virginia	9,135	5,500	10,800	8,800
West Virginia	4,072	4,346	4,256	5,500
North Carolina	1,222	40	1,750	1,300
Total Eastern States	48,275	49,136	45,916	49,625
Central States:				
Ohio	3,015	2,700	2,100	2,700
Indiana	1,384	850	1,750	1,530
Illinois	2,908	1,430	2,550	2,400
Michigan	7,812	8,300	12,000	9,500
Wisconsin	1,177	1,380	1,190	1,156
Minnesota	218	323	256	245
Iowa	188	200	35	188
Missouri	1,089	520	550	680
Nebraska	68	39	36	43
Kansas	343	3/ 230	50	260
Kentucky	304	60	445	220
Tennessee	328	64	400	370
Arkansas	440	35	725	90
Total Central States	19,275	16,131	22,087	19,382
Western States:				
Montana	120	100	55	100
Idaho	1,516	3/ 1,630	1,380	1,500
Colorado	1,266	3/ 1,210	1,505	1,070
New Mexico	598	620	540	743
Utah	411	440	360	450
Washington	27,480	26,100	17,700	28,000
Oregon	2,625	2,350	1,820	2,664
California	8,401	9,440	9,260	9,370
Total Western States	42,418	41,890	32,620	43,897
Total 35 States	109,968	107,157	100,623	112,904

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Maine, 60; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 100; Massachusetts, 180; Rhode Island, 10; Connecticut, 150; New York, 2,000; Wisconsin, 40; Idaho, 60; Colorado, 50.

3/ In 1955 includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): Kansas, 12; Idaho, 30; Colorado, 25.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	10	15	7	1
Mass.	76	105	95	8
R.I.	15	16	13	1
Conn.	144	155	145	30
N.Y.	1,316	1,400	1,030	170
N.J.	1,668	1,700	1,750	1,750
Pa.	2,439	2,900	2,340	2,575
Ohio	918	1,030	1,000	900
Ind.	424	90	425	304
Ill.	1,388	130	1,200	800
Mich.	3,270	2,300	2,600	2,650
Mo.	536	231	350	400
Kans.	121	108	47	140
Del.	150	95	70	70
Md.	465	500	400	420
Va.	1,439	2/ 470	1,500	1,800
W.Va.	616	800	650	825
N.C.	1,350	3/	950	1,500
S.C.	3,122	3/	4,350	5,250
Ga.	2,776	3/	1,600	2,600
Ky.	310	20	200	97
Tenn.	281	3/	320	180
Ala.	593	3/	600	485
Miss.	405	3/	447	255
Ark.	1,530	3/	2,250	1,190
La.	89	3/	80	175
Okla.	306	15	200	26
Texas	736	30	575	815
Idaho	318	500	270	150
Colo.	1,736	2/ 2,110	1,697	1,850
N.Mex.	168	150	97	104
Utah	573	480	360	600
Wash.	1,719	2,100	1,930	1,140
Oreg.	477	400	600	500
Calif., all	32,740	34,002	2/ 39,711	37,586
Clingstone 4/	21,718	22,585	2/ 27,085	24,502
Freestone	11,022	11,417	12,626	13,084
U.S.	64,251	51,852	69,859	67,347

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 and 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1955 - Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California, Clingstone, 1,000; 1956 - Arkansas, 195, Illinois, 48.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1955 - Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85; 1956 - California, Clingstone, 3,167, Colorado, 63.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Average 1946-55	Production 1/ 1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	50	60	52	46
N. Y.	521	700	510	390
Pa.	190	140	70	90
Ohio	152	80	45	45
Ill.	176	90	120	110
Mich.	821	950	1,200	675
Mo.	128	50	55	90
Va.	105	11	40	35
W. Va.	50	32	60	30
N. C.	113	10	71	86
Ga.	196	15	80	86
Ky.	75	10	65	35
Tenn.	91	5	130	100
Ala.	121	2/	42	59
Miss.	153	5	107	94
Ark.	93	5	86	29
La.	95	15	35	36
Okla.	89	5	36	20
Tex.	216	20	123	170
Idaho	72	110	110	100
Colo.	181	150	225	165
Utah	185	200	310	300
Wash., all	6,214	6,450	4,550	5,550
Bartlett	4,510	4,600	2,950	3,830
Other	1,704	1,850	1,600	1,720
Oreg., all	5,518	3/6,050	3/ 6,490	6,660
Bartlett	2,163	2,700	2,550	2,660
Other	3,356	3/ 3,350	3/ 3,940	4,000
Calif., all	14,039	14,459	17,710	18,460
Bartlett	12,310	12,876	15,627	16,460
Other	1,729	1,583	2,083	2,000
U.S.	29,940	29,622	32,322	33,461

1/ For some states in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Less than 500 bushels

3/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit for 1955 and includes 90,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit for 1956.

GRAPES

State	Production			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	68,880	88,500	106,000	73,000
N.J.	1,430	1,500	1,200	1,500
Pa.	19,700	24,000	31,600	23,000
Ohio	14,070	17,000	13,800	12,500
Ind.	1,220	800	1,600	1,000
Ill.	1,920	1,300	1,300	1,300
Mich.	33,890	23,500	60,500	54,000
Iowa	2,100	1,500	900	1,600
Mo.	3,680	2,500	3,400	3,500
Kans.	1,120	500	100	700
Va.	1,045	450	350	350
N.C.	2,540	1,100	1,300	1,300
S.C.	1,200	800	1,300	1,500
Ga.	1,700	1,000	1,400	1,500
Ark.	8,280	2,900	10,300	3,700
Ariz.	2,310	4,500	5,500	6,000
Wash.	29,120	48,600	30,000	45,000
Oreg.	1,090	900	700	800
Calif., all	2,757,900	3,020,000	2,624,000	2,450,000
Wine varieties	589,900	601,000	569,000	570,000
Table varieties	596,900	709,000	453,000	450,000
Raisin varieties	1,571,100	1,710,000	1,602,000	1,430,000
Raisins 1/	230,150	225,000	200,000	---
Not dried	650,500	810,000	802,000	---
U.S.	2,953,875	3,241,350	2,895,250	2,682,250

1/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition July 1 (New Crop) 1/		
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indic. 1956	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES:							
Calif., all	42,371	39,420	38,370	35,500	78	71	77
Navels and Misc. 2/	15,742	15,330	15,170	15,000	76	71	73
Valencias	26,629	24,090	23,200	20,500	80	71	80
Fla., all	67,650	88,400	91,000	93,300	71	71	77
Temples	1,322	2,500	2,800	2,700	--	--	--
Other Early & Midseason	36,438	49,500	48,700	51,600	72	71	78
Valencias	29,890	36,400	39,500	39,000	70	70	76
Texas, all	2,656	1,500	1,600	1,700	52	73	81
Early & Midseason 2/	1,732	1,100	1,150	1,300	52	74	82
Valencias	924	400	450	400	51	71	77
Ariz., all	1,022	1,130	1,150	1,310	70	82	83
Navels & Misc. 2/	514	510	440	550	69	79	83
Valencias	507	620	710	760	72	84	84
La., all 2/	238	175	195	115	59	65	87
5 States 3/	113,937	130,625	132,315	131,925	74	71	72
Total Early and Midseason 4/	55,988	69,115	68,455	71,265	--	--	--
Total Valencias	57,950	61,510	63,860	60,660	--	--	--
TANGERINES:							
Florida	4,660	5,100	4,700	4,800	63	63	57
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 3/	118,597	135,725	137,015	136,725	74	71	72
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Fla., all	32,690	34,800	38,300	37,300	65	64	68
Seedless	16,170	20,500	20,600	21,500	67	66	68
Other	16,520	14,300	17,700	15,800	62	62	67
Texas, all	10,000	2,500	2,200	2,800	42	66	67
Ariz., all	2,991	2,470	2,370	2,000	72	86	82
Calif., all	2,582	2,420	2,510	2,400	80	74	82
Desert Valleys	985	920	830	800	81	79	85
Other	1,597	1,500	1,680	1,600	80	72	81
4 States 3/	48,263	42,190	45,380	44,500	57	67	69
LEMONS:							
California 3/	13,146	14,000	13,250	15,500	75	72	75
LIMES:							
Fla. 3/	261	380	400	400	71	68	87
July 1 forecast of 1957 Florida limes				420			

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb.

4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
	Fresh Basis			
APRICOTS:				
California	202,500	253,000	186,000	188,000
Washington	16,670	21,000	7,700	14,000
Utah	5,170	7,400	2,200	9,000
3 States	224,340	281,400	195,900	211,000
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,030	5,200	4,900	6,500
California	2/ 79,900	2/ 86,000	2/ 100,000	82,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	22,050	22,200	25,500	23,500
Washington, all	20,050	25,000	17,000	19,000
Eastern	15,840	21,000	14,200	15,700
Western	4,210	4,000	2,800	3,300
Oregon, all	56,270	52,600	59,000	40,000
Eastern	12,740	15,600	500	600
Western	43,530	37,000	58,500	39,400
	Dry Basis 3/			
California	166,400	131,000	193,000	171,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 and 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1955 - Apricots, Washington 3,200; Prunes, Idaho, 1,800; Eastern Washington, 1,100; Western Washington, 200; Eastern Oregon, 700. 1956 - Prunes, California, 2,000 (dry basis). 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1955 - Plums, California, 2,000. 1956 - Plums, California, 4,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	54	56	68	6,940	2/10,800	---
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	82	87	85	3/ 29,060	3/25,000	---
Not dried)				12,700	12,000	---
NECTARINES:						
California	--	65	88	15,550	19,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	58	74	46	45,800	66,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	66	78	64	39,960	58,600	44,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	70	24	84	7,280	2,900	9,000
Washington	63	32	40	796	140	250
2 States	69	24	82	8,076	3,040	9,250
WALNUTS:						
California	78	78	79	65,990	69,000	72,000
Oregon	74	27	63	7,330	2,800	5,600
2 States	77	75	78	73,320	71,800	77,600

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 1,125 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ Dry basis.

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/ Sweet varieties			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,030	6,600	1,600	2,500
Pennsylvania	1,150	1,300	300	800
Ohio	350	310	240	250
Michigan	7,070	7,500	8,000	12,500
4 Great Lake States	12,600	15,710	10,140	16,050
Montana	1,169	1,500	160	1,930
Idaho	2,933	3,700	520	2,400
Colorado	598	580	550	320
Utah	3,454	3,100	1,700	5,200
Washington	22,830	2/ 23,500	5,700	11,800
Oregon	22,760	31,000	15,200	16,500
California	30,400	34,000	34,300	31,900
7 Western States	84,144	97,380	58,130	70,050
11 States	96,744	113,090	68,270	86,100
State	Sour varieties			
New York	21,810	31,200	14,400	21,000
Pennsylvania	8,200	13,000	8,400	12,500
Ohio	1,792	1,800	1,800	1,700
Michigan	68,150	71,000	55,000	75,000
Wisconsin	15,560	21,700	10,300	11,500
5 Great Lake States	115,512	138,700	89,900	121,700
Montana	303	520	90	500
Idaho	643	1,400	850	1,120
Colorado	2,270	1,200	1,900	1,450
Utah	2,220	1,500	2,500	2,800
Washington	2,620	2,400	1,700	2,700
Oregon	2,780	3,800	3,000	3,700
6 Western States	10,836	10,820	10,040	12,270
11 States	126,348	149,520	99,940	133,970

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Idaho 200(sweet) and Washington 1,000(sweet).

2/ Includes 1,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested: 1956	Acreage For harvest: 1957	Yield per acre: Average 1946-55	Yield per acre: 1956	Yield per acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1946-55	Production: 1956	Production: Indicated 1957
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	17,800	16,300	21,000	11.7	12.2	14.0	203	199	294
Mich.	66,300	63,400	70,000	10.5	11.0	13.5	684	696	945
Wis.	10,100	6,400	7,500	10.0	10.2	10.5	100	65	79
Minn.	52,600	64,600	71,000	10.3	12.0	11.5	547	772	816
N.Dak.	26,300	34,700	38,000	10.3	11.4	11.5	272	397	437
S.Dak.	4,800	5,000	4,900	11.3	13.0	12.5	53	65	61
Nebr.	54,100	56,100	59,000	13.6	15.1	15.5	732	848	914
Kans.	6,100	7,100	8,600	10.0	14.9	14.5	62	106	125
Mont.	55,600	51,100	56,000	12.6	14.8	14.0	695	754	784
Idaho	76,800	74,700	86,000	17.8	20.7	20.0	1,358	1,549	1,720
Wyo.	32,900	33,700	37,000	13.3	14.0	14.5	435	472	536
Colo.	125,700	120,700	135,000	15.2	15.7	17.5	1,898	1,893	2,362
Utah	32,200	26,900	29,000	14.9	17.2	17.0	481	462	493
Wash.	21,300	30,500	34,000	21.6	23.2	23.5	465	707	799
Oreg.	18,400	17,300	18,000	20.8	24.7	23.5	380	428	423
Calif. 1/	163,000	171,200	196,000	18.8	20.5	20.0	3,081	3,517	3,920
Other States	6,500	5,300	6,100	12.9	15.1	15.9	82	80	97
U.S.	770,400	785,000	877,100	15.0	16.6	16.9	11,528	13,010	14,805

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1946-55	Acreage Harvested: 1956	Acreage For harvest: 1957	Yield per acre: Average 1946-55	Yield per acre: 1956	Yield per acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1946-55	Production: 1956	Production: Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	284.5	221	252	19.5	23.7	24.0	5,522	5,244	6,048
Florida	38.6	31.2	35.8	31.6	39.8	41.0	1,222	1,241	1,468
U.S.	323.1	252.2	287.8	20.9	25.7	26.1	6,743	6,485	7,516

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-55	Harvested acreage: 1956 1/	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1957	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-55	Yield per harv. acre: 1956 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1949-55	Production: 1956 1/	Production: Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	11.0	16.0	24.0	161	173	135	1,787	2,768	2/3,240
Calif.	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	170	1,768	2,492	3,570
Total Winter	22.6	33.8	45.0	156.6	155.6	151.3	3,554	5,260	6,810
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	15.2	21.0	26.0	162	168	135	2,470	3,528	2/3,510
-Other	4.3	4.7	5.5	105	100	130	455	470	2/ 715
Texas	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	60	184	24	18
Total E.Spring	23.7	26.1	31.8	131.4	154.1	133.4	3,110	4,022	4,243
LATE SPRING:									
N.Car.	27.1	23.3	25.0	102	100	100	2,738	2,330	2,500
S.Car.	11.7	8.0	7.8	79	82	100	922	656	780
Ga.	3.2	2.2	2.0	59	58	58	191	128	116
Ala.-Baldwin Area	18.8	15.4	17.0	91	112	125	1,765	1,725	2,125
-Other	13.0	8.5	8.5	45	50	48	589	425	408
Miss.	11.3	9.5	9.5	39	39	45	444	370	428
Ark.	15.7	9.5	8.8	49	54	48	770	513	422
La.	11.8	8.3	8.8	40	49	58	467	407	510
Okla.	6.5	4.8	4.3	50	47	43	325	226	185
Texas	11.8	9.1	9.1	44	45	60	513	410	546
Ariz.	4.6	4.3	6.5	224	250	230	1,045	1,075	1,495
Calif.	66.1	63.0	67.0	260	255	285	17,084	16,065	19,095
Total L.Spring	201.7	165.9	174.3	133.8	146.7	164.1	26,853	24,330	28,610
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.9	10.0	9.0	63	70	65	820	700	585
Kans.	5.2	2.2	2.3	51	53	75	277	117	172
Del.	5.7	9.0	9.0	135	185	185	853	1,665	1,665
Md.	4.2	3.0	2.8	97	105	95	409	315	266
Va.-East. Shore	20.4	19.7	20.9	125	138	120	2,576	2,719	2,508
-Norfolk	4.2	2.8	2.9	103	100	95	438	280	276
-Other	8.6	7.3	6.5	65	58	60	560	423	390
N.Car.	14.0	9.4	9.5	62	65	70	878	611	665
Ga.	4.0	2.8	2.8	36	36	40	142	101	112
Ky.	19.9	15.0	14.4	55	60	60	1,096	900	864
Tenn.	19.7	13.0	12.0	57	56	60	1,114	728	720
Texas	6.1	5.9	7.8	139	160	155	818	944	1,209
Total E.Summer	124.9	100.1	99.9	80.2	94.9	94.4	9,980	9,503	9,432
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.3	2.1	2.1	138	165	150	385	346	315
R.I.	1.4	1.3	1.5	137	150	125	188	195	188
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	24.1	20.0	19.0	191	205	175	4,525	4,100	3,325
N.J.	29.1	17.0	16.0	150	210	160	4,372	3,570	2,560
Pa.	6.4	4.3	4.5	131	170	140	846	731	630
Ohio	9.5	7.2	7.6	128	145	135	1,209	1,044	1,026
Ind.	7.4	4.0	3.8	106	115	100	786	460	380
Ill.	6.5	3.5	3.5	60	70	55	387	245	192
Mich.	7.8	6.1	6.0	91	110	120	705	671	720
Wis.	20.1	22.4	26.0	124	145	135	2,477	3,248	3,510
Minn.	5.2	5.0	4.8	121	160	155	627	800	744
Nebr.	7.3	5.0	4.8	89	85	90	644	425	432

See footnotes on page 81.

Continued

POTATOES, IRISH (Continued)

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-55	Harvested acreage: 1956 1/	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1957	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-55	Yield per harv. acre: 1956 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1949-55	Production: 1956 1/	Production: Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Md.	3.6	2.3	2.1	68	85	70	246	196	147
Va.	5.8	4.7	4.9	69	77	80	396	362	392
W.Va.	15.1	12.0	11.0	64	65	63	966	780	693
N.Car.	5.1	4.3	4.3	75	90	110	376	387	473
Idaho	9.3	9.2	10.5	204	220	210	1,904	2,024	2,205
Wyo.	1.2	1.2	1.2	204	240	200	248	288	240
Colo.	10.0	10.6	10.6	219	250	240	2,190	2,650	2,544
N.Mex.	1.0	1.5	2.0	85	150	175	87	225	350
Wash.	16.1	23.0	20.0	255	260	250	4,099	5,980	5,000
Oreg.	10.1	10.0	10.5	192	205	210	1,930	2,050	2,205
Calif.	13.2	11.0	10.2	262	290	290	3,449	3,190	2,958
Total L.Summer	218.0	187.7	186.9	152.7	181.0	167.1	33,042	33,967	31,229
FALL:									
Maine	136.4	147.0	138.0	251	284	Aug. 9	34,136	41,748	Aug.9
N.H.	3.5	2.3	2.0	155	180	"	546	414	"
Vt.	4.3	2.8	2.3	136	160	"	577	448	"
Mass.	5.8	4.7	4.8	148	175	"	851	822	"
R.I.	3.3	3.5	3.7	196	205	"	646	718	"
Conn.	8.2	6.2	6.5	171	200	"	1,391	1,240	"
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	27.6	31.0	31.0	197	240	"	5,504	7,440	"
-Upstate	55.1	38.0	34.0	158	190	"	8,690	7,220	"
Pa.	62.7	46.7	45.5	141	165	"	8,839	7,706	"
8 Eastern-Fall	307.0	282.2	267.8	199.1	240.1	"	61,179	67,756	"
Ohio	16.2	12.5	11.5	145	155	"	2,356	1,938	"
Ind.	6.1	5.6	5.6	188	200	"	1,150	1,120	"
Mich.	61.4	46.0	44.0	111	160	"	6,756	7,360	"
Wis.	37.6	25.6	22.0	132	155	"	4,929	3,968	"
Minn.	78.4	80.0	80.0	104	130	"	8,130	10,400	"
Iowa	8.9	6.0	6.0	72	72	"	638	432	"
N.Dak.	95.6	93.0	99.0	108	138	"	10,362	12,834	"
S.Dak.	12.4	9.5	9.5	77	100	"	941	950	"
Nebr.	23.7	15.1	14.6	149	150	"	3,555	2,265	"
9 Central-Fall	340.3	293.3	292.2	114.1	140.7	"	38,818	41,267	"
Mont.	10.2	8.9	8.3	130	150	"	1,324	1,335	"
Idaho	143.6	168.0	175.0	178	185	"	25,615	31,080	"
Wyo.	4.8	4.7	4.3	126	150	"	602	705	"
Colo.	43.8	42.4	42.4	186	178	"	8,157	7,547	"
Utah	11.1	9.6	9.7	149	170	"	1,644	1,632	"
Nev.	1.5	1.8	2.0	175	240	"	263	432	"
Wash.	13.8	19.0	19.0	223	225	"	3,095	4,275	"
Oreg.	25.3	27.0	26.0	221	240	"	5,553	6,480	"
Calif.	16.6	15.0	15.5	223	275	"	3,670	4,125	"
9 Western-Fall	270.6	296.4	302.2	184.4	194.4	"	49,922	57,611	"
Total Fall	917.8	871.9	862.2	163.4	191.1	"	149,919	166,634	"
U. S.	1,508.8	1,385.5	1,400.1	150.4	175.9	"	226,458	243,716	"

1/ Revised. 2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter - Florida, 290; Early Spring - Florida - Hastings, 81; Florida - other, 30. 3/ The total acreage for Long Island in 1957 was distributed between late summer and fall crops in proportion to the 1954-56 average percentages.

PLANTED ACREAGE, POTATOES, 1956 AND 1957

State and seasonal group	1956 1/	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
WINTER:		
Fla.	16.3	25.0
Calif.	17.8	21.0
Total Winter	34.1	46.0
EARLY SPRING:		
Fla. - Hastings	21.0	26.0
Other	5.2	5.7
Texas	.4	.3
Total Early Spring	26.6	32.0
LATE SPRING:		
N. C.	23.3	25.0
S. C.	8.0	8.0
Ga.	2.2	2.0
Ala. - Baldwin Co.	15.4	17.0
Other	8.5	8.5
Miss.	9.5	9.5
Ark.	9.5	9.0
La.	8.3	8.8
Okla.	5.0	4.5
Texas	9.1	9.1
Ariz.	4.3	6.5
Calif.	63.0	67.0
Total Late Spring	166.1	174.9
EARLY SUMMER:		
Mo.	10.0	9.0
Kans.	3.0	2.5
Del.	9.0	9.0
Md.	3.0	2.8
Va. - Eastern Shore	19.7	20.9
Norfolk	2.8	2.9
Other	7.3	6.5
N. C.	9.4	9.5
Ga.	2.8	2.8
Ky.	15.0	14.4
Tenn.	13.0	12.0
Texas	5.9	7.8
Total Early Summer	100.9	100.1
LATE SUMMER:		
Mass.	2.1	2.1
R.I.	1.3	1.5
N.Y. - L.I.	20.0	19.0
N.J.	17.0	16.0
Pa.	4.4	4.6
Ohio	7.7	7.7
Ind.	4.0	3.8
Ill.	3.5	3.5
Mich.	6.5	6.0
Wis.	23.0	26.5
Minn.	5.2	5.0
Nebr.	5.6	5.2
Md.	2.3	2.1
Va.	4.7	4.9
W.Va.	12.0	11.0
N.C.	4.3	4.3
Idaho	9.3	10.5
Wyo.	1.2	1.2
Colo.	10.6	10.6
N.Mex.	1.5	2.0
Wash.	23.0	20.0
Oreg.	10.0	10.5
Calif.	11.0	10.2
Total Late Summer	190.2	188.2
FALL:		
Maine	147.0	138.0
N.H.	2.3	2.0
Vt.	2.8	2.3
Mass.	4.7	4.8
R.I.	3.5	3.7
Conn.	6.2	6.5
N.Y. - L.I.	31.0	31.0
Upstate	38.0	34.0
Pa.	47.6	46.4
8 Eastern - Fall	283.1	268.7
Ohio	13.8	12.0
Ind.	5.6	5.6
Mich.	47.0	45.0
Wis.	26.0	22.5
Minn.	84.0	84.0
Iowa	6.0	6.0
N.D.	96.0	101.0
S.D.	9.5	9.5
Nebr.	15.3	14.8
9 Central - Fall	303.2	300.4
Mont.	9.1	8.5
Idaho	171.0	178.0
Wyo.	4.8	4.4
Colo.	44.4	43.4
Utah	10.0	10.0
Nevada	1.8	2.0
Wash.	19.0	19.0
Oreg.	27.0	26.0
Calif.	15.0	15.5
9 Western - Fall	302.1	306.8
Total Fall	888.4	875.9
U.S.	1,406.3	1,417.1

1/ Revised.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	Average 1949-55	1956	1957	1949-55	1956	1957	1949-55	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	15.7	16.0	16.0	87	95	90	1,366	1,520	1,440
Mo.	2.6	2.2	2.0	54	55	50	144	121	100
Kans.	1.1	.9	1.2	47	43	48	52	39	58
Md.	5.5	4.0	4.5	96	100	100	521	400	450
Va..	16.9	16.9	17.4	76	78	80	1,287	1,318	1,392
N. C.	45.6	36.0	38.0	59	66	65	2,690	2,376	2,470
S. C.	30.3	17.0	15.0	49	52	57	1,522	884	855
Ga.	30.6	16.0	13.0	41	46	50	1,264	736	650
Fla.	4.9	2.5	2.0	44	45	45	204	112	90
Ky.	6.3	5.0	5.0	49	55	53	308	275	265
Tenn.	13.9	11.0	10.0	53	55	53	746	605	530
Ala.	23.3	14.0	14.0	41	50	55	987	700	770
Miss.	26.3	20.0	20.0	45	44	52	1,190	880	1,040
Ark.	7.9	5.2	4.9	43	46	46	349	239	225
La.	91.9	85.0	79.0	54	60	57	4,982	5,100	4,503
Okla.	3.1	2.0	1.8	44	57	32	139	114	58
Texas	33.0	19.0	17.0	43	33	45	1,471	627	765
Calif.	11.4	12.0	13.0	68	73	73	773	876	949
U. S.	373.1	284.7	273.8	54.0	59.4	60.7	20,179	16,922	16,610

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	July 1, av. 1946-55	July 1, 1956	July 1, 1957	July 1, av. 1946-55	July 1, 1956	July 1, 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	21.5	22.2	25.0	83.0	83.6	82.8
N.H.	20.7	22.5	24.3	81.8	81.6	83.2
Vt.	21.8	22.8	22.9	87.2	84.5	86.0
Mass.	21.8	24.8	22.5	82.0	84.0	81.0
Conn.	20.7	24.1	23.4	80.2	80.1	81.2
N.Y.	24.9	26.8	26.4	86.1	86.3	86.4
N.J.	22.9	22.4	22.8	81.3	79.2	78.8
Pa.	22.4	24.4	23.9	83.3	82.6	82.8
N.Atl.	23.01	24.84	24.67	83.7	83.4	83.7
Ohio	21.7	24.6	24.2	79.6	80.3	81.7
Ind.	20.7	22.3	23.5	78.4	78.0	79.6
Ill.	20.8	21.8	23.4	74.8	75.1	76.5
Mich.	24.8	26.3	26.4	86.7	85.7	84.8
Wis.	25.3	25.7	27.2	89.3	88.6	89.0
E.N.Cent.	23.57	24.80	25.86	84.2	84.1	84.9
Minn.	23.4	24.8	25.5	85.5	85.7	87.2
Iowa	21.6	22.5	24.3	75.7	76.4	77.7
Mo.	16.2	18.0	18.6	69.4	72.2	71.0
N.Dak.	20.9	21.8	22.5	75.8	78.3	75.0
S.Dak.	18.6	19.4	22.0	71.2	73.0	76.8
Nebr.	19.9	21.1	22.5	74.8	74.6	77.2
Kans.	17.5	18.5	19.4	70.6	71.7	71.8
W.N.Cent.	19.97	21.21	22.36	75.6	77.1	77.8
Md.	19.2	21.5	20.0	76.8	77.8	74.4
Va.	16.9	18.0	19.9	71.6	70.7	74.0
W.Va.	16.2	17.4	17.0	73.3	72.4	73.7
N.C.	15.3	15.9	17.2	73.3	73.4	71.3
S.C.	12.7	12.8	13.2	69.6	65.2	66.8
Ga.	10.6	11.5	12.0	60.0	59.3	58.9
S.Atl.	15.15	15.74	17.02	70.1	68.9	70.3
Ky.	15.4	16.2	17.2	70.2	70.1	71.4
Tenn.	13.8	14.0	15.3	71.4	69.3	70.7
Ala.	10.5	10.2	10.0	60.2	55.0	56.3
Miss.	9.2	9.8	9.7	61.7	58.9	59.4
Ark.	11.0	12.5	12.6	61.2	62.2	61.1
La.	7.7	8.0	8.5	46.7	50.8	51.9
Okla.	12.8	14.8	14.2	62.6	63.4	64.7
Texas	9.9	10.6	11.0	58.0	56.7	55.9
S.Cent.	11.81	12.80	13.24	63.1	62.1	62.9
Mont.	21.1	20.4	23.3	74.4	71.8	74.5
Idaho	23.8	25.7	25.2	81.8	82.9	83.0
Wyo.	21.8	22.7	23.0	74.7	70.8	73.6
Colo.	20.2	20.4	21.3	75.2	76.3	76.2
Utah	22.7	27.2	24.7	80.0	82.3	77.4
Wash.	24.1	24.2	25.1	83.1	83.6	81.6
Oreg.	22.7	23.5	24.0	81.4	79.8	81.3
Calif.	23.2	25.4	27.9	79.8	80.2	81.2
West.	22.58	24.00	25.52	79.8	80.3	80.1
U.S.	19.53	20.90	21.73	76.4	76.6	77.3

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during June		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During June		Total eggs produced Jan.-June incl.	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	2,975	2,962	1,794	1,764	53	52	346	340
N.H.	2,263	2,181	1,692	1,698	38	37	241	243
Vt.	831	800	1,794	1,758	15	14	101	95
Mass.	3,384	3,170	1,776	1,851	60	59	386	384
R.I.	369	375	1,839	1,620	7	6	43	42
Conn.	3,039	3,210	1,638	1,680	50	54	339	352
N.Y.	9,254	8,340	1,737	1,806	161	151	1,021	972
N.J.	12,825	12,348	1,668	1,725	214	213	1,289	1,338
Pa.	16,226	15,652	1,734	1,758	281	275	1,840	1,853
N.Atl.	51,166	49,038	1,718	1,756	879	861	5,606	5,619
Ohio	11,381	10,539	1,746	1,758	199	185	1,306	1,267
Ind.	11,117	10,131	1,728	1,800	192	182	1,311	1,253
Ill.	13,896	14,492	1,779	1,794	247	260	1,647	1,696
Mich.	7,706	7,706	1,692	1,740	130	134	854	864
Wis.	10,673	10,342	1,788	1,836	191	190	1,256	1,249
E.N.Cent.	54,773	53,210	1,751	1,787	959	951	6,374	6,329
Minn.	17,448	18,208	1,842	1,815	321	330	2,197	2,285
Iowa	21,690	21,820	1,866	1,884	405	411	2,721	2,827
Mo.	10,130	10,237	1,734	1,785	176	183	1,146	1,155
N.Dak.	2,770	2,842	1,818	1,797	50	51	311	320
S.Dak.	6,070	6,612	1,812	1,842	110	122	733	786
Nebr.	8,432	9,058	1,842	1,842	155	167	1,018	1,086
Kans.	7,714	8,068	1,782	1,872	137	151	934	968
W.N.Cent.	74,254	76,845	1,823	1,841	1,354	1,415	9,060	9,427
Del.	668	562	1,701	1,584	11	9	74	63
Md.	2,211	1,966	1,722	1,686	38	33	238	225
Va.	3,961	4,262	1,653	1,662	65	71	438	467
W.Va.	2,013	1,912	1,752	1,728	35	33	222	212
N.C.	8,370	8,832	1,638	1,692	137	149	879	955
S.C.	2,736	2,890	1,566	1,614	43	47	287	302
Ga.	6,098	6,540	1,680	1,644	102	108	647	687
Fla.	2,768	2,794	1,770	1,743	49	49	311	301
S.Atl.	28,825	29,758	1,665	1,677	480	499	3,096	3,212
Ky.	5,660	5,982	1,623	1,632	92	98	598	627
Tenn.	5,102	5,313	1,554	1,545	79	82	543	547
Ala.	4,462	4,272	1,578	1,632	70	70	442	441
Miss.	3,744	3,696	1,518	1,461	57	54	347	356
Ark.	3,438	3,478	1,680	1,674	58	58	349	349
La.	2,205	2,288	1,452	1,440	32	33	208	214
Okla.	4,483	4,438	1,680	1,764	75	78	481	487
Texas	12,582	11,941	1,647	1,668	207	199	1,285	1,266
S.Cent.	41,676	41,408	1,608	1,623	670	672	4,253	4,287
Mont.	1,099	1,106	1,782	1,794	20	20	125	125
Idaho	1,288	1,298	1,812	1,890	23	25	157	161
Wyo.	314	314	1,794	1,854	6	6	38	38
Colo.	1,662	1,638	1,770	1,764	29	29	183	180
N.Mex.	564	554	1,680	1,734	9	10	57	59
Ariz.	413	425	1,707	1,755	7	7	47	46
Utah	1,645	1,688	1,737	1,725	29	29	182	183
Nev.	103	102	1,680	1,695	2	2	12	12
Wash.	3,840	4,065	1,836	1,875	71	76	470	470
Oreg.	2,776	2,722	1,857	1,878	52	51	331	323
Calif.	20,288	20,260	1,860	1,899	377	385	2,237	2,253
West.	33,992	34,172	1,839	1,873	625	640	3,839	3,850
U.S.	284,686	284,431	1,745	1,771	4,967	5,038	32,228	32,724